The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,094.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1871.

[Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five.
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will, be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half-year, „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 36
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Cuthbert, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Colombo	16
„ Carwar	9	„ Galle	17
„ Mangalore	10	„ Negapatam	20
„ Cannanore	11	„ Pondicherry	21
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Madras	23
„ Calicut	12	„ Coconada	25
„ Beypore	12	„ Visagapatam	26
„ Cochin	13	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Allepey	14	„ Gopalpore	27
„ Tuticorin	15	„ False Point	28
		Arrive CALCUTTA	29

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nellgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSSORAH	1
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Fao	1
„ Guadur	18	„ Bushire	2
„ Muscat	20	„ Linga	6
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Linga	24	„ Muscat	8
„ Bushire	26	„ Guadur	9
„ Fao	28	„ Kurrachee	13
Arrive BUSSORAH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Screw MOUNT-STUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander J. Barker, will be despatched for the undernoted Ports from Bombay for Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening from Bombay :—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, Bazar Gate Street ; or 45, Kalbadevi Road ; or Furtado's Library, Cavel Street.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 4 P.M., positively, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.	Up Steamers.
Leave BOMBAY ...Saturday.	Leave COCHIN .. Friday.
„ Rutnagherry..Sunday.	„ Beypore .....Saturday.
„ Vingorla ..... do.	„ Calicut ..... do.
„ Goa ..... Monday.	„ Tellicherry...Sunday.
„ Carwar ..... do.	„ Cannanore ... do.
„ Compta ..... do.	„ Mangalore ..Monday.
„ Mangalore ..Tuesday.	„ Compta ..... do.
„ Cannanore ..Wednesday	„ Carwar.....Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry ... do.	„ Goa ..... do.
„ Calicut ..... do.	„ Vingorla ..... do.
„ Beypore ..... do.	„ Rutnagherry Wednesday.
Arrive COCHIN ...Thursday.	Arrive BOMBAY...Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE,
No. 14, Meadow Street. Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£6
Suez	35	22	9
Port Said.....	35	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	14
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, for shipment at Genoa).....	53	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.
EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE new Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,950 register-d tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,200 effective, C. W. Pearson, Commander. This fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description. Including detention in the Canal, the outward passage last voyage was accomplished in 25 days.

RATES ARE

1st Class to Suez	£30	Exclusive of Wines, &c.,
Do. Do. Liverpool	50	
2nd Do Do	30	

which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

There is a Hair Hydraulic Press on board, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged. Special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship JUMNA, arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. STRATHCLYDE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st October 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA (2,201 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Towlen, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 9th Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 7th November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 350 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....	£ 50 0	£ 35 0	£ 19 0
„ Port Said...£ 37 0	£ 23 0	£ 14 6	
„ Suez .....£ 36 0	£ 22 0	£ 13 7	

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Barque M. M. PETER, from LONDON, are requested to SEND OFF THEIR BOATS alongside the Ship for their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Greatorex will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's side. Bills of Lading, accompanied by Shipping Orders, should be sent in to my Office for countersignature.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent, Barque M. M. Peter.

Bombay, 30th Oct. 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF RICH JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th instant, and commencing at about 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the mortgagee, submit to sale by public auction at their rooms, the following valuable jewellery, consisting of diamond, ruby, and emerald necklace and bracelets, brilliant ruby, emerald, sapphire and hoop rings, pearl necklace, gold bracelets, &c., &c.

Also, on account of the concerned, the following rich English made jewellery, consisting of silver and gold English and Geneva open and double faced watches, gold watch keys, crosses, lockets, rings, watch chains, breast pins, bracelets, sets of earring, bracelets and brooches, ladies' open and double faced watches, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November 1871.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence ; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony ; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy ; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes,

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of a PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"Batley, January 26, 1869.

"Sir,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more ; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be loth by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr Keating, (Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
"London." "Witness, B. Whitaker."

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The Public are particularly requested to observe, that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable Traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and on the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Gheegon and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Messrs. D. S. Komp & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WILSON LINE."

FOR HULL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling at Falmouth to land Passengers.)

MESSRS. THOS. WILSON, SONS, & Co.'s very fine new s. s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, 300 H. P., will sail on 7th instant.

This favourite Steamer, which has just arrived from London after a passage of 29 days (exclusive of stoppages), is specially adapted for Passengers, of whom she has always carried a full complement.

Her accommodation, which is arranged amidships and thus removed from the vibration of the machinery, is well ventilated, and of an exceptionally good description.

There are Cabins for 42 first, and 36 second, class Passengers, plans of which can be seen at our Office. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Liverpool...} Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. } £50
Do. to Suez ... } „ 30
2nd Class to Liverpool...} „ 30

For further information and forms of Bills of Lading apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st November 1871.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1871.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE BOMBAY FAVOURITES,

Mr. & Mrs. W. B. GILL.

FIRST NIGHT OF THEIR

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES,

(Change of Performance each Evening,)

Prior to their departure by the November Mail for Australia.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST FAREWELL NIGHT !
LAUGHING FACES !
LAUGHING FACES ! !
LAUGHING FACES ! ! !

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. GILL trust the support so liberally bestowed on their Performances during the "Rains" will be continued in this seasonable weather.

Mr. O. DEERING, Agent.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of WESTERN INDIA has received their SECOND SUPPLY of FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS from London, per s. s. Mongolia, and SEEDS can be had at very moderate prices on application to the Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by remittances or reference in Bombay, as also with instructions as to the way in which they are to be forwarded.

Detailed Lists of Seeds can be had, free of charge, on application to the Undersigned, and on payment of one anna for postage stamp in cases where Lists are required to be forwarded by post.

Gentlemen in Bombay and Up-country, whose Orders for Seeds have been registered in this Office, are hereby informed that their indents will now be forthwith attended to.

W. GRAY, M.B.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 31st October 1871.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned have received the following Consignment of ITALIAN WINES from Naples, in cases of one dozen each :—

Marsella, Florio Inghilterra	...Rs. 16	per doz.
Do. Florio Italia	16	„
Do. Florio	16	„
Lagrima, White	16	„
Do. Red	12	„
Do. Christi Sparkling	30	„
Falermo, White	16	„
Do.—Red	16	„
Cerri, White	12	„
Do. Red	12	„

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

NOTICE.—WANTED, the services of a few experienced FITTERS, for setting up Machinery at Kirkee. —Apply to the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

G. J. MELLISS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Poona, 30th October 1871.

WANTED, a CLERK, who thoroughly understands Book-keeping in all its Branches : none else need apply. Personal application to be made to WHITTLE & Co., 13, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. GUNPUTRAM JUMNADASS and VADILAL MUNSOOKHRAM are our AGENTS, and will transact business on our account here and elsewhere.

W. STRIP & Co.

Ahmedabad, 29th October 1871

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day : Charge, Horse Rs. 1, Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, SIX SAILING BARGES (2 of Wood and 4 of Iron), one Steam Gig, one Cutter Yacht, two Prows, and a Ship's Long Boat.—Apply to

G. MERESWETHER, Captain, R.E.,
Asst. Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, 30th Oct. 1871.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street. PRICES and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows :—

Mango Chutney, in Bottles		Lime Pickle, in Bottles	
Mild ditto	ditto	Nepaul Chilly ditto	
Cashmere ditto	ditto	Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles.	
Bengal ditto	ditto	Tapp Sauce, in pints	
Madras ditto	ditto	Mango Pickle, in jar	
Lucknow ditto	ditto	Ditto ditto keg	
Curry Powder	ditto	Mango Preserves, in jars	
Ditto Paste	ditto	Gowaver Jelly, in pots	
Mullagatawny ditto	ditto	Mango ditto ditto	
Mango Fruit	ditto	Roselle ditto ditto	
Ripe Mango	ditto	Mango Jam ditto	
Pineapple	ditto	China Preserves of all sorts,	
Mango Pickle	ditto	&c. &c.	

Orders for India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed. The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Lord's Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life	Rs. 28	4
Proctor's Elementary Astronomy	0	14
Eschelmann's Medicine, Maxims, &c.	1	8
Gems of Modern Belgian Art	13	4
Every Boys' Annual, 1871	3	12
Every Boys' Annual, 1871...	4	12
Good Words for the Young. Vol. 1871...	6	12
Richter's Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces	2	8
Green's Pathology and Morbid Anatomy	8	0
Reese's Practical Man. 2 Vols. New edition	6	12
Parliamentary Report ; Euphrates Valley Railway ...	1	0
Regulations and Instructions for Telegraph Lines in India	0	8
Regulations and Instructions for Encampments, 1871 ...	0	8
Cavalry Sword, Carbine, Lance, and Field Gun Drill ...	0	10
Duke of Edinburgh's Visit to India, 1870	4	12
Duke of Edinburgh in Ceylon : a book of Elephant and Elk Sport. *Chromolithographs*, 4to.	15	0
Aveling's Carpentry and Joinery, a Manual for the Many...	1	8
Profitable and Ornamental Poultry. *Coloured Plates* ...	2	4
Present Day Papers on prominent Questions in Theology, by Bishop of Argyll	4	12
The Raven Club Papers, edited by N. Nutgall	3	12
Morgan's Phrenology, and How to use it	3	12
Carlen's Traits and Stories of Irish Peasantry. *New edn.*	3	12
A County Family ; by Author of "Lost Sir Massingbird".	1	4
Episodes of Insect Life. *Second edition*	3	12
Thackeray's Works. New edition. Vol. 1, to be completed in Twelve Volumes	3	4
Goldsmith on Epsom Salts	11	4
Russell Reynolds's System of Medicine Vol. 2	15	12
Rustow's War for the Rhine Frontier : its Political and Military History, Vol. 1	20	0
Cruickshank's Comic Almanack, 1844 to 1853	4	12
Shut up in Paris ; by N. Sheppard	6	12
Paris under the Commune, numerous illustrations ; by Leighton	6	12
Elephanta—Photographs by Sykes, with Text by J. Burgess, F.R.G.S.	45	0
Oliver Twist, *new cheap illustrated edition*	1	8
The Old Colonel and the Old Corps ; by Lieut. Col. C. E. S. Gleig	5	0
The Story of Pauline—a Tale	3	12
Estelle Russell...	3	12
Forfeit Ceremonies of Craft Masonry	4	8
Hand Book of Mining Tools	6	12
Russell's Book of Authors...	2	4
Post and Paddock ; by the "Druid"	1	8
Saddle and Sirloin ; by do	1	8
Bones and I ; by Wayte Melville	1	4
Abbott's English Lessons for English People	8	0
Norton's Leading Cases in Hindu Law. Part 2, ...	21	0
Bain's Essays on Education ; by R. Browning	3	4
Donaldson's Specifications. New edition	16	4
The Old Busiman's Sporting Sketches	4	12
Captain Fitzgerard's Battle of Sedan	7	8
A Son of the Soil ; Mrs. Oliphant	1	8
Behind the Veil ; by author of Six Months' Hence	20	0
Procter's Star Atlas	15	12
Cassell's Book of Birds, Vol 2	6	12
East India Army and Civil Service List—July	3	12
Illustrated News ... ... Vol Jan. to June, 1871 ...	15	0
Adam's Beautiful Shells	2	4
Arber's English Reprints—Bacon	3	12
Watson's Elementary Geometry	2	4
A Brave Lady ; by author of John Halifax	3	4
Adam's Land of the Nile	1	8
L'Architecture de Paris, 8 plates	35	0
My Sch ol Days in Paris ; by Margaret Le Jeune	2	4
Pope's Text Book of Indian History	5	8
Canoe Travelling ; Log of a Cruise on the Baltic ; by Baden Powell	3	12
The Wheel of the Law ; or Budhism illustrated from Siamese Sources, by the modern Buddhist, with a Life of Buddha ; by H. Alabaster	8	12
Nassau W. Senior's Journals in France and Italy, 1848 to 1852, 2 vols.	15	0
Inside Paris during the Seige ; by an Oxford Graduate ...	4	12
Letts' Diary Book	1	0
Nesbeth's Specimens of Medieval Architecture	20	0
Stowe's Pink and White Tyranny...	3	4
Tyler's Heraldry in Identity	3	4
Richard-on's Englishman's House	4	12
Weightman on the Law of Marriage...	6	12
The New Bible Commentary, called the Speaker's Commentary, by Writers appointed by sanction of a Committee of Bishops, Vol. I...	18	12
Genesis, Text, New Edition...	3	0
Sterne's Uncle Toby...	1	8
Wilson's, Prof. H. H., Select Specimens from the Theatre of the Hindus. 2 Vols...	15	0
Cannes from English History...	3	0
Gilmore's Hunter's Adventures	9	8
Help's Life of Hernando Cortes. 2 Vols	15	0
Clark and Sabine's Electrical Tables and Formulæ	7	12
Goubaud's Pilate Lace Book	2	14
Father Hyacinthe's Orations	1	0
Treatise on Ammunition. Vol 2, part 2	1	8
Todd's Report on the Progress of Medicine	11	4
Bulwer Lytton's King Arthur. Morocco	10	0
Arnold's Friendship's Garland	3	12
F. H. Bickersteth's Two Brothers, and other Poems ...	3	12
Morris's Earthly Paradise. Vols 3 and 4. Each	7	8
Transactions of Social Science Association, 1870	14	0
Tytler's Noble Classes of Europe	3	12
My Schoolboy Friends, or Whitminster School	3	4
Hunter's Suit in Equity	3	12
Mastin's Microscopic Objects figured and described ...	8	12
Chamber Dramas for Children ; By Mrs G Macdonald ...	4	12
St phen Soudamore : a Tale for Boys	3	4

THACKER, VINING, and Co.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please look for a LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's *BOMBAY GAZETTE and TIMES of INDIA.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the WORKS on the proposed line of Railway between KHUNDWAH and INDORE, including the Bridge over the River Nerbudda, a distance of 85¼ miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in any one division. The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. English Materials, for the most part, and Sleepers will be supplied by Government to the Contractor. The work will be paid for on a Schedule of Rates. Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings, showing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known, of the floods in the Nerbudda and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week days, at the Executive Engineer's Office at Khundwah, from MONDAY, the 6th of November, till SATURDAY, the 2nd of December 1871, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities also forms of tender and schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from Mr. HORACE BELL, Executive Engineer, Khundwah, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 30) Thirty Rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "Tender for the Indore State Railway," must be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta, so as to reach his Office not later than FRIDAY, the Eighth day of December 1871.

By Order,
CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,
Superintending Engineer, Indore State Railway.

Dated Mhow, Central India, the 20th October 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the UNDERSIGNED will CONTINUE to CARRY on his TRADE in Bombay and elsewhere as hitherto, in the NAME of RUNSORDASS MEGHJEE.

ઇ० મેઘજી પરમજી.
i. e. MEGHJEE PREMJEE.

MME. FREDERIC CAUVIN gives FRENCH LESSONS in all its branches, and leaves the hour to their spare time. Ma ame Cauvin has received her Diploma from the French Academy.

No. 2, Bell Lane.

COWASJEE JEHANGEER STATUE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND are requested to send in the amount of their CONTRIBUTIONS to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary, C. J. S. Fund.

Bombay, 27th October 1871.

BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET continues dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST,

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value	Paid up.	Last div.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
25,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	662½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	187½
15,350	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	91
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	940
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	300
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,100
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,000 x d
200	500	all	35do.	Do New	500 x d
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600
500	1,850	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,200
250	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co	9,200
200	2,000	1,800	30 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,025
200	6,000	6,000	278 pc	Hydraulic Press Co	2,600
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	1,125
200	5,000	2,000	100 pc	Kurrachee Press Co	950 x d
100	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co	330
120	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050

Per share for the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 28th Oct. 1871.

Open 325½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,376	6	0
Merchandize	58,207	14	8
Electric Telegraph	371	0	0
Total Rs.	1,00,955	4	8

Corresponding week in October, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	39,029	5	0
Merchandize	32,924	2	11
Electric Telegraph	332	3	0
Total Rs.	62,285	10	11
Increase	38,669	9	9

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 23rd, to Saturday, 28th Oct. 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	4,582	0	0
House Rate	7,489	14	7
Police Rate	2,764	5	2
Lighting Rate	2,762	10	5
Water Rate	5,072	13	8
Halalcore Cess	2,833	4	1
Market Fees	1,958	13	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	140	2	0
Miscellaneous Fees	316	13	4
Fines and Penalties	187	8	0
Town Duties	10,124	4	0
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	3,800	0	0
Total Rs.	42,033	8	3

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—1ST NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 31st October, 5-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 21 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 1st November, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 23 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 1st November, 10-33 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 55 minutes.

Via Turkey, 31st October, 11-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 31st October, 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 45 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 31st October to 9 P.M. of the 1st November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 54	0 3
,, Kurrachee	1 26	0 1
,, Madras	2 0	0 1

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 1st Nov, 3-8 P.M.; via Turkey, 31st Oct., 5-5 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 1st Nov., 10-33 A.M.; via Turkey, 31st Oct., 11-10 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persa; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolams & Cutch bdls	£1 10s. Od.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 750 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		5 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, Oct. 20.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Malabar Coast, Oct. 26
	H. M. S. Malabar	Shalto	Suez, Oct. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	European (s)	Abram	Calcutta.
	Esperance	Necoda	Goa.
	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Pearl, Malabar Coast.
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Malabar Coast.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
28	City of Richmond	Starkie ..... Liverpool, June 3.
	Gitana	Blake ..... Liverpool, June 28.
	Burramanny	Nacoda ..... Muscat, Sept. 7.
	Sussex	Kinsey ..... London, July 16.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
25	Himalaya (s)	Rangoon & N. Ports.
	Baroda (s)	Hall ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
27	Winestead (s)	Calcutta.
29	River Ganges	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1ST NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bivouac, s, 30 drachms sperm oil and 199 bundles hoop iron, the Alliance Shipping Company.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo, s, 9 cases figured glasses, A. Jewakhan.
Bivouac, s, 50 bundles hardware, H. Allybhoy.
Orlando, s, 23 packages hardware and 10 packages iron nails, T. Adamjee; 25 casks blacking, Wallace and Co.
Dallam Tower, 1,995 plates spelter, Campbell, Mitchell, and Co.
White Adder, 30 cases whiskey, J. Nowrojee.
White Tweed, 32 cases cognac, J. Nowrojee.
Wellesley, s, 37 cases cognac, J. Nowrojee.
Alabama, s, 5 cases rum, J. Nowrojee.
British Consul, 7 cases rum, J. Nowrojee.
Walamo, s, 129 cases cognac and 40 cases whiskey, J. Nowrojee.
Hadlon Hall, 302 casks cognac and 8 cases rum, J. Nowrojee.
India, s, 60 cases cognac, J. Nowrojee.
British Monarch, 50 cases candles and 6 cases ham, M. Cowerjee and Co.
Roodee, 137 cases sherry, 11 cases claret and 5 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer, and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 101 cases brandy, H. B. Touche and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe, 200 cases brandy, H. B. Touche and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Perseus, 75 bales cotton, L. Purbhoodass; 60 bales old gunny rags, T. Cullianjee; 166 bales cotton, J. Premsook.
Eastern Bell, 12 bales cotton, Munro, Newson and Co.; 75 bales cotton, Adam and Kennedy; 50 bales cotton, B. Canjee.
Victoria Cross, 1,000 bales cotton, Leggatt and Co.
Alonzo, s, 100 bales wool, N. Khattow; 100 bales cotton, J. Muccanjee; 50 bales cotton, H. Nagsee and Co.; 16 bales cotton M. Rathee; 47 bales cotton, T. Namdass; 125 bales cotton, J. Goculdass; 5 bales hides, G. R. Cadirbhoy; 50 bales cotton, L. Purbhoodass; 100 bales cotton, L. Narronjee; 70 bales old gunny rags, T. Cullianjee; 15 bales cotton, A. Hubibhoy; 5 bags dates, B. I. S. N. Co.; 1 box mace, D. Chimmdass; 67 bales cotton, D. Goculdass; 50 bales hemp, S. Mooljee; 100 robins copra, S. Mooljee; 57 bales cotton, M. Goculdass; 32 bales cotton, C. Cullianjee; 218 bags linseed, N. Dewjee; 32 bales wool, D. Ruttonsey; 35 bales cotton, C. Premjee; 20 bales wool, K. Nensee; 90 bales cotton, E. Rahimtooka.
Ganga, s, 50 bales cotton, H. Dewsee and Co.
Sphinx, s, 250 bales cotton, M. Poonjaram; 700 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck and Co.
Sumatra, s, 150 bales cotton, E. Noodinbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra, s, 5 cases peacock feathers, H. Noormohomed; 8 cases herdakan and 2 packages tortoise shell, S. S. Narreiwala; 15 cases cardamoms, H. A. Kemall and Co.
Surat, s, 83 packages coffee, P. Assur; 193 packages coffee, C. Ebram; 7 cases mace, J. Lillaram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra, s, peacock feathers, H. Noormohomed.
Sphinx, s, 250 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck and Co.; 5 bundles coir yarn and 1 case fibre, A. Blaschock and Co.; 51 bales cotton, Bell, Brandon, and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Surat, s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa, s, 7 packages shark fins, H. Lalljee; 325 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 1.

Caine, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.
Slane, Apothecary, Bengal Medical Department, on leave, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr Charles Currie assumed charge of the office of Judl. Comr of Oudh on the 6th ultimo.
Mr A R Hutton to be Supt of the City Police of Lucknow.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg J Backhouse, 15th Mad N I, to be in civil medical charge of Nowgong in addition to his other duties, vice Asst Surg W Price, who has been ordered away on duty.

Lt E Hay, 7th Ben Cav, received charge of the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, Nowgong, from Capt E Temple, on the forenoon of the 3rd Sept 1871.

Capt E Temple, Cantonment Mag, Nowgong, resumed charge of the duties of his office from Lt Hay on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

H E the Viceroy and Gov Genl in Council is pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Asst Surg R Harvey, M D, in medical charge of the Political Agency, Eastern States of Rajpootana, and Asst Surg L D Spencer, M D, in medical charge of the 1st Regt Central India Horse.

H E the Viceroy and Gov Gen in Council is pleased to confirm Maj-Gen H D Daly, C B, in the appointment of Agent to Gov Gen for Central India, with effect from this date.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Taylor received charge of the offices of Acct Genl, Punjab, and Depy Commr of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, from Mr E S Byrne; and Mr Byrne received charge of the office of Depy Acct Gen, Punjab, from Mr F de H Larpent on the forenoon of the 13th ultimo.

Mr R W Lodwick received charge of the offices of Acct Genl and Commr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency, Mad, from Mr G Fitzgerald on the forenoon of the 7th instant.

The Gov Genl in Council is pleased to direct the addition of the following officers to the list of officials and public offices privileged to frank letters without pre-payment of postage under Rule 1 of the Rules published in Financial Notification No. 4032, dated 30th September 1871:—Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governors of Mad and Bom; C-in-C of Mad and Bom, including their Military Secretaries.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Maj-Genl Sir H Tombs, KCB, VC, of the RA, employed temporarily on the divisional staff of the army, to be brought permanently on the establishment in succession to Maj-Genl W. F. Beatson, whose tour of service on the staff will expire on the 25th Oct 1871.

Mag-Gen J M B F Tytler, CB, of the Ben S Corps, temporarily to the divisional staff of the army during the absence on leave to Europe on medical certificate of Maj-Gen J Fordyce, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt (Bt Maj) Edward Charles Sparshott Williams, of the Rl Eng, Depy Sec to the Govt of India, Railway Branch, D P W,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned warrant officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate:—

Conductor John Evans Grace, 1st grade Supervisor, D P W, 2nd Allahabad Division, N-W P, Allahabad,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned corps of the Native Army:—

42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Kunnaya Singh to be Subadar, vice Mokoom Chund, invalided.

Havildar Mohre Singh to be Jemadar, vice Kunnaya Singh, promoted.

The above promotions are to have effect from the 1st May 1871.

Subedar-Major Nutha Sing "Bahadoor," of the 23rd Punjab Regt of N I, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor," to fill an existing vacancy.

The services of Asst Surg C W Calthrop, of the Medl Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of Lt E J Gunthorpe, of the Mad S Corps, Adjt, 11th Regt of Mad N I, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.

Capt C L Prendergast, of the Genl List, Infantry, Supery Asst Commr, Onde, who was granted furlough (medl certificate) for eighteen months in G G O No 563, dated 10th May 1870, embarked for Europe on the 21st May 1870.

In publishing the following extract of the Royal Warrant dated War Office, 1st April 1867, it is notified that the rates of pay therein laid down are applicable to the officers of the British Medical Service while on furlough:

Finance.

10—Royal Warrant for the Pay and Non-effective Pay of Medical Officers.

Victoria R—Whereas we deem it expedient to revise and amend the regulations for the pay and half pay of the medical officers of the Army, our will and pleasure is, that Articles 283 to 298 of our Royal Warrant of 3rd Feb 1865, and so much of our Royal Warrant of the 1st Oct 1858 as affects the half pay and retired pay of the said officers, be cancelled, and that, instead thereof, this our present warrant be established and observed as the sole authority on the matters herein treated of.

1. The daily rates of pay of the officers of the medical branch of the Hospital Department of our Army shall be as follows:

Medical Staff.

Director Genl, Special. Insp Genl, £2; after 25 years' service, £2 5s; after 30 years' service, £2 7s; after 35 years' service, £2 10s. Depy Insp Gen, £1 10s; after 25 years' service, £1 12s; after 30 years' service, £1 15s; after 35 years' service, £1 17s. Surg Maj, £1 4s; after 25 years' service, £1 7s. Surg, 17s 6d; after 15 years' service, 20s. Asst Surg, on appointment, 10s; after 5 years' service, 12s 6d; after 10 years' service, 15s; after 15 years' service, 17s 6d.

The term for which the services of Lt A J Pearson, of the Rl Arty, were available for temporary employment under the Government of India in the P W D having expired, they are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

It having been found necessary to define the terms under which officers who received, under G G O No 899 of 1866,* the option of withdrawing from Indian fund, but who elected to remain subscribers, forfeit the advantages of the funds by failure to make the required payments at the proper time, the Right Hon the Gov-Gen in Council is pleased to announce that monthly subscriptions or donations or authorized instalments shall be paid within four months after they become due, in default of which eight per cent. per annum will be charged on all arrears after that period.

Any such voluntary subscriber, on any of his payments to the fund, whether subscription or donation or interest on arrears, remaining unpaid for one year, after, under the rules of the fund, it has become due, will be at once struck off and absolutely forfeit all advantages accruing to him, as well as all sums paid by him to the funds.

This Order will not invalidate any special privileges subscribers may possess under the rules of their respective funds.

* Paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 899 of 1866.

2. Those officers who may elect to remain subscribers are hereby distinctly informed, that the existing rules for their respective funds will remain in force, except as altered by the directions contained in this General Order; and that the responsibility of paying their subscriptions will, for the future, rest entirely with themselves, and any neglect on their part to pay their subscriptions at the proper time will entail on them and on their families the forfeiture of all advantages accruing to them, as well as all sums paid by them to the funds; those who may elect to leave the funds are informed that they will in no case again be allowed to become subscribers, and that by ceasing to subscribe, they and their families will forfeit all claims whatsoever on the Military or Orphan Funds.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon'ble the Sec of State for India:—

Lt Charles Thomas Bingham, of the 103th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub, 33rd, the Allahabad, Regt of N I, 4th Oct 1870.

H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Punjab Frontier Force—No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery—Capt J Charles, Comdnt, No. 4 or Garan Com of Arty, to officiate as Comdnt, until further orders, with effect from the date Capt R J Abbott may avail himself of leave to Europe on medical certificate.

H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Hyderabad Contingent,—3rd Infantry—Capt J Jacob, 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, to officiate as 2nd in Comd during the absence on leave to Europe on medical certificate of Maj J P Fedler, or until further orders.

H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Punjab Frontier Force—1st Cavalry—Capt F A Bertie, 3rd Squad Officer, 3rd Cav, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, during the absence on furlough to Europe on private affairs of Major E P W Ripley, and during the period Capt G G Bird may officiate as Comdt, or until further orders.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—Directing that Asst Surg J A Laing, of the Mad Medl Establishment, on duty at Secunderabad, whose services have been made a vailable by the Officer Comdg the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, for employment in the Hyderabad Contingent, temporarily, to officiate in medical charge of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, during the employment elsewhere of Asst Surg J A W Spence, or until further orders.

H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Hyderabad Contingent,—4th Infantry—Lt W G C Johnstone, of the Mad S Corps, 2nd Wing Sub 32nd Regt Mad N I, to officiate as Wing Sub, vice Capt G H Oxley, whose services have been re-placed at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George, and during the period Lt J G Proudfoot may officte as Adjt, or until further orders.

The following orders, issued by the Govt of Bom, are confirmed:—

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Warrant Officers:—

Honorary Surg Thomas Murray, M.D., of the Sub Medl Dept, Civil, Ajmere, and in medical charge of the Mhairwara Battalion, for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868.

Depy Asst Comry John Robertson, head clerk, Qr-Mr General's Office, for twelve months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

2nd Capt Parry Lambert, of the Royal Eng, Ex Eng D P W, Punjab,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt G Edmonds, of the Unattached List, is allowed an extension of leave from the 26th Aug 1871 to the 30th Sept 1871—the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The furlough to Europe on medical certificate for three months granted to Capt, Bt Maj, J P A Theobald, of the late 3rd European Lt Cav, in G G O No. 385, dated 18th April 1871, is cancelled, that officer having failed to avail himself of the same within three months from the date on which it was granted.

Under the authority of the Right Hon the Sec of State for India, Capt, Bt Major, John Philip Anthony Theobald, of the late 3rd European Lt Cav, is placed on the retired list, and that officer will receive the half pay pension of his substantive rank.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Sec of State for India:—Lt Frederick Henry Maitland, of the 4th Hussars, Boundary Settlement Office, Bhopal,—21st Jan 1869.

H E the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medl Dept:—Surg-Maj George Lassiter, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge of H E the Gov General's Body Guard, to be a Depy Insp Gen of Hospitals with effect from the 10th May 1871, in succession to Depy Insp Gen of Hospitals E B Thiring, who vacated his appointment, having exceeded two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben l S Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Sec of State for India:—Lt John Robert Burlton-Bennett, of the 7th Hussars, Sub-Asst Comry Gen, 3rd class, 19th Dec. 1863.

The undermentioned officers, who were appointed on probation as Sub-Asst Commissaries Genl, 3rd class, by G G O No 993, dated 13th Oct. 1870, and G G O No 1079, dated 18th Nov 1870, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, are permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Dept:—Lt C E Hallett, of the Bm S Corps; Lt J R Burton-Bennett, of the Bm S Corps; Lt F N Chalmers, of the Beml S Corps.

Under the authority of the Rt Hon'ble the Sec of State for India, the name of Lt Reginald Hewes Allott Quinet, of the Bengal S C, is removed from the list of the Bengal Army with effect from the 17th Oct 1871.

The services of Lt C H E Adamson, of the Madras S C, 2nd Wing Sub, 36th Regt Madras N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept.

H E the Gov-Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Capt F B Prinsep, Offg Brig Maj, to be a Brig Maj on the establishment, in succession to Capt A B Morgan, whose tenure of service has expired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Brassington, Asst Eng, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr C S Warwick is appointed to the P W D as a Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Lts W H North and J H Thurburn, Royal Engrs, attached to the Sappers and Miners, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustanee on the 7th July 1871.

The following Engrs and Upper Subordinates employed on the Delhi district of the Rajpootana State Railway are transferred from the control of the Govt of the N-W P to that of the Govt of India with effect from the 10th Oct 1871:—

Capt F S Stanton, RE, Suptdg Engr, 2nd grade; Mr H W Warden, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Personal Asst to the Suptdg Engr.

1st Division.—Mr E J Martin, Ex Eng, 2nd grade; Mr W C Hennessey, Asst Eng, 1st grade; Mr J Barron, Asst Eng, 1st grade; Mr N S M Hecquet, Sub-Eng, 3rd grade; Mr J G Hughes, Sub-Eng, 3rd grade; Sergt I McCawley, H M's 3rd Foot, supervisor, 1st grade; Shoshee Bhoosun Mookerjee, supervisor, 1st grade; Sergt E Walshe, supervisor, 2nd grade; Mr E J LeMaistre, overseer, 1st grade; Private R. Dempsey, H M's 4th Hussars, overseer, 1st grade; Hem Kanto Deb, overseer, 2nd grade.

2nd Division.—Mr G H Tait, Ex Eng, 4th grade; Mr R Elliot, Asst Eng, 1st grade; Mr H Lucksteds, Eng Apprentice.

3rd Division—Mr J W Buyers, Ex Eng, 3rd grade; Mr W C Hosking, Asst Eng, 1st grade; Nundum, supervisor, 2nd grade.

The following officers are transferred to the Delhi District of the Rajpootna State Railway:—

Ex W H Rathborne, R E, Ex Eng, 4th grade, Agra district, Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr E J Moore, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Agra district, Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr J E P Lincke, Asst Engr, 4th grade, Indore State Railway.

Lt C W I Harrison, R E, Ex Eng, 2nd grade, N W P, is appointed Asst Sec to the Govt of India in the P W D.

Mr W Ashdown, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, having forfeited his appointment by overstaying the leave granted him in Govt of Punjab Notification No. 2830 of 17th Aug 1871, his name is struck off the rolls of the P W D with effect from the 30th June 1871.

Mr F Tyler is appointed to the P W D as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the Irrigation Branch, Bengal.

The services of the undermentioned officers employed on the Neemuch Railway Survey are dispensed with:—Mr R Gale, Asst Eng, 1st grade; Mr B Hewetson and Mr E W Preston, temporary Asst Engs, 1st grade.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the Telegraph Dept:—

Mr G Charles, Asst Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as Supt, 3rd grade, from the 13th Oct 1871, the date of receiving charge of the Punjab division from Mr. Brooke.

Mr J G Douglas, Asst Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as Supt, 3rd grade, from the 14th Oct 1871, vice Mr Flindell, Supt, Dacca division, on special duty.

Mr C E Pitman, Asst Supt, 3rd grade, on special duty, to officiate as Supt, 3rd grade, from the 14th Oct 1871.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr Henry Healy is appointed a Probationary Asst Surveyor of the 4th grade, with effect from 1st instant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr William Oldham is appointed a Probationary Asst Surveyor of the 4th grade, with effect from 15th instant, to fill an existing vacancy.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three Months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENT have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SKINNER—October 28th, at Belgaum, the wife of Captain C. A. McGregor Skinner, R.E., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BATTYE—October 23rd, at Abbottabad, the wife of Legh Richmond Battye, 5th Goorkha Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STANLEY—DEVERILL—October 25th, at St. Mathias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev. P. Percival, Chaplain, M. F. O. Asylum, Mr. James Stanley, Madras Railway Co.'s Works, Perambore, to Miss Elizabeth Deverill.

DEATH.

EVATT—October 22nd, at Nynee Tal, Lieutenant-Colonel M. F. Evatt, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 45.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.
Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. .. Rs. 44
Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. .. Rs. 42
Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1871.

THE following extract from a letter written to the *Pall Mall Gazette* by its Indian correspondent "F. N." must at once drive out of every candid mind any lingering suspicion that "F. N." might after all be Mr. Fitzjames Stephen himself:—

"I do not remember whether I mentioned in a former letter that the shrine-makers of Ephesus—I beg their pardon, the Bombay Bar—have declaimed with one voice against Mr. Stephen's Evidence Bill, by which their craft is in danger of being set at nought. In fact, they have memorialized the Governor-General against it. I have not the least apprehension that Lord Mayo would allow a most satisfactory bill to be injured, even though the vested interests that complain were ten times more numerous and influential than they are. It is possible for even the great goddess, Vested Interests—whom we worship—to claim too much; and I can easily believe that the memorialists will be told that the Government of India draw the line above an interest which claims the perpetuation of doubt and darkness in the administration of law, when the means of dispelling both is placed in their hands."

It is, of course, impossible that Mr. Stephen, with all the admiration he has recently conceived for the Indian Civil Service, can have written, or even said in that easy familiarity of social intercourse in which men more often betray their real sentiments than in formal despatches, anything so suggestive as "F. N.'s" remarks are of the furious zeal of a renegade from that craft of which Mr. Stephen is a distinguished ornament. The legal member of the Council of India must be well aware that the Bombay Bar fully appreciate the general merits of his Law of Evidence Bill, and that they only take objection to one or two clauses which are designed to protect, not *their* vested interests, but the vested interests of the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service. Up-country Judges have found of late years the inconvenience of the new practice which has become popular with suitors in their Courts, of employing English barristers, or native vakeels who have studied the English law, to sift evidence by means of a searching cross-examination, and to compel the Judges to give good reasons for their decisions. The vested right of delivering arbitrary judgments is therefore what Mr. Stephen would uphold, by shutting the mouths of English lawyers. We feel sure that Mr. Stephen himself now regrets having spoilt his Bill by introducing these clauses into it, and that he will resent the praises showered upon him in the ill-judged letter of "F. N." as sensible men do resent the clumsy and ill-timed compliments of enthusiastic admirers who love them "not wisely, but too well."

THE good city of Dublin can boast of an institution which we think might be advantageously introduced into Bombay—we allude to the famous "Catch Club," celebrated for its excellent dinners, exquisite music, and agreeable society. Upon two occasions it has been the writer's good fortune to dine as a guest at this Club, and the recollections of the pleasant evenings then passed are so delightful, that he would fain become a member, or a perpetual guest, of similar clubs at the Presidency cities of India, where, no doubt, they would flourish if properly supported by the best men and musicians of the place. "Have you ever dined at our Catch Club?" inquired a hospitable Hibernian friend of us some few years ago when paying a visit to the Emerald Isle. We replied that we had never had that pleasure, when we immediately received an invitation for the next evening at seven o'clock. The hour appointed found us at the "Ancient Concert Rooms" in Brunswick Street, somewhat uncertain whether we were bidden to an assemblage of the "Monks of the Screw," as described by Lever, or a punch party of jovial Bagmen and Priests, or, in brief, any eccentric entertainment at which a correct suit of sables and white choker might appear ridiculous and out of place. However, these fears were soon dispelled, for, meeting our host on the stairs, as grave and as sober in behaviour as the Lord Chancellor himself, we were led into an ante-room where many black-coated gentlemen were employed in transferring the current coin of the realm in One Pound bank notes to Mr. B——, the smiling Secretary of the Club, who pouched the paper with nods and becks that seemed to say, "Rely upon it, what you have paid for is all you can desire. You will have the value of your money. Go and see." Passing on to another room, we were somewhat surprised to see the Viceroy of Ireland—the late Lord Carlisle—joking and chatting with some twenty clubmen and their guests. His Excellency has brought all his Staff as his friends, and has forked out a good number of bank notes for their dinners, but how much we cared not to inquire, for has not our own host, whispering a moment with the affable Mr. B., placed certain paper in his hand so mysteriously as to lead us to believe that inquiries of this nature are irksome? At any rate, if a good dinner is worth a good price, the Hibernian Cutch Club dinners should cost no trifle, for they are the best that can be procured, as the Irish say, for love or money, and Erin can boast of many items in perfection that go to make up the epicurean whole so dear to the gourmand. In the matters of fish, fruit, game, and claret, Dublin excels all the cities we have visited, and it is hardly necessary to say that at Catch Club assemblies, where all the most noteworthy men in Dublin assemble periodically to eat a good dinner and listen to good music, the finest viands and the rarest wines are to be found in profusion.

During dinner, our host pointed out to us a number of Dublin magnates well known in that city and the London House, but, although there were Whigs, Tories, Nationalists, Conservatives, Orangemen, and Papists all present at table, and dining cheek and jowl together, there was no allusion to politics. Irish good-breeding is at its best at the Catch Club, and it might be safely said that nowhere can be found a more gentle, merry, or pleasanter company than discuss the Catch Club good fare. The dinner over, and the cloth removed, that nectar of nectar, Dublin '48 Claret, was placed upon the glistening black table, and Lord Carlisle, as President of the Club, rose to make one of those playful and classical speeches for which he was famous. The smiling Mr. B——, pianoforte manufacturer and music publisher, left his seat at the foot of the table, accompanied by some half-a-dozen professional gentlemen, ornaments of "Paddy's Opera,"—ydept the cho

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s. s. India, 882 tons, Captain Dodero, sailed yesterday from Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,571½ bales of cotton, 273 bales wool, 200 cwts. of horns, 64 cwts. of galls, 497½ cwts. of coir yarn, 3 cwts. of other seeds, 3 cwts. of linseed, 2012 cwts. of rape seed, and the following passengers :—

For Marseilles—Messrs. Lesignole, M. Stane, and J. Courtiey.
For Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. Denber, Mrs. Krauss, and five children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilkinson, Mr. Hobson, and Captain Cain.
For Naples—Mr. C. Pilgram, Mr. Eugene Leggett, and Mr. P. E. Forest.
For Alexandria—Mr. E. Bouneviall'e.
For Aden—Mr. J. Owen and servant, and ten natives deck.

The following passengers arrived at Madras on the 28th per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Baroda :—

From Calcutta to Madras—Mr. Eisenlohe, Mr. J. W. Lowe, Mr. Parry, Mr. J. Stoutt, Mr. A. Money, Mr. J. D. Ward, and three natives.
For Galle—Mr. Vaughan, Major Hughes, Mr. and Mrs N. H. Thomson, Mr. L. J. Schilliazzy, Mr. A. J. Margarite, Mr. M. Riezniachi, Mr. M. Lambrichi, Mr. H. G. Morell, Mr. R. Browne, and Mr. D. Begg.
For Bombay—Mr. J. Blackall.
For Melbourne—Mr. R. Lang, and Mr. W. Wood.
For Suez—Mr. C. Marsman.
For Malta—Mrs. Hughes.
For Southampton—Mrs. Sheriff and Mr. Smart.

The s.s. Baroda took from Madras the following passengers :—

From Madras to Southampton—Mrs Norrie, child and native servant, Mrs. Bain, infant and native servant, Captain and Mrs Freeth and infant, Lieut. Curtois, and Dr. G. Currie.
For Brindisi—Major H. W. Daunt and Mrs Daunt.
For Sydney—F. Bell, Esq., Andrew Thompson and Peter Bailey.
For King George's Sound—Mr. and Mrs G. Smith, Mrs. E. S. James and child.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			NOVEMBER.		LOW WATER.	
Time.		Height.			Time.	Height.
H.	M.	FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
2	5 m	5 5	Thursday ...	2	8 3 m	2 2
1	39 a	7 2			7 56 a	5 4
2	45 m	4 4	Friday	3	8 44 m	1 6
2	11 a	3 0			8 33 a	4 5
3	33 m	2 6	Saturday.. ...	4	9 22 m	0 10
2	50 a	1 2			9 14 a	3 6
4	17 m	2 10	Sunday	5	10 32 m	0 7
3	46 a	0 9			10 12 a	2 9
5	31 m	2 8	Monday... ...	6	11 55 m	0 9
5	23 a	0 8			11 34 a	2 7
6	50 m	2 11	Tuesday... ...	7	1 16 a	1 7
7	5 a	1 4			.....	.....
7	49 m	3 6	Wednesday ...	8	1 7 m	2 7
8	29 a	2 5			2 23 a	3 3

Moon—Last Quarter, Nov. 8th, 5h. 45m. p.m.

MEETING TO ORGANISE A FUND FOR RELIEF OF STARVING PERSIANS.

In the Durbar Room, Town Hall, yesterday, a meeting of gentlemen in Bombay was held for the purpose of taking steps to alleviate the sufferings in Persia consequent on the famine raging there. The meeting was not large, but very influential.

The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy took the chair, and called upon Mr. W. W. Wedderburn to state the object for which the meeting was held.

Mr. Wedderburn then made a statement to the following effect :—The object of the Committee is to collect funds for the relief of the starving poor in Persia. Last year great scarcity existed in Persia, and this year, owing to want of rain, the scarcity has become a famine, which threatens to depopulate the country. From the authentic reports received it appears that in and around Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz, Kerman, Bushire, and Bunder Abbas the people are dying in thousands from starvation and the attendant diseases. And there is good reason to fear that the calamity has not yet reached its worst, for the food supply in the country appears to be exhausted, while the earliest harvest in Persia will not be reaped before the end of April or beginning of May. To alleviate this great distress among the general population no systematic measures have yet been adopted in the Bombay Presidency. The Parsee community have with characteristic liberality collected large sums for their suffering co-religionists. And in Calcutta a committee of relief has been formed and a considerable amount has been collected. But it appears that this Presidency should not be behind-hand, looking to the intimate relations between Bombay and the shores of the Persian Gulf. It is hoped that the amount subscribed will be liberal, for it is stated on good authority that for Ispahan and its neighbourhood alone Rs. 5,000 per mensem is required in order to keep the poor from absolute starvation. Under these circumstances the Committee appeal to the general public to contribute liberally for the relief of this great distress. It is proposed to place the funds collected at the disposal of the British representatives at Teheran and Bushire, who will be requested to administer relief according to their discretion in those localities where the distress is greatest, and where trustworthy agency for the distribution can be obtained. These gentlemen will be asked to advise the Committee as to whether the amount collected should be remitted in cash, or whether more effectual relief would be afforded by sending supplies of grain or other necessaries. Lieut.-Col. Pelly, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, has, through the liberality of individuals, been supplied with small amounts, which he has distributed with much care. His last report shows that a crowd of some 3,000 persons assembles daily at the residency, anxious to share in the distribution of food. He has been requested to be so good as to state approximately the amount required to relieve the most urgent distress.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald to read the names of gentlemen whom H. E. the Governor had asked to form themselves into a Committee.

Mr. Fitzgerald then read a list of names.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell stated that four months ago his firm had written to their steamer agent at Bushire respecting relief, and, by the advice of Col. Pelly, a request was returned that no grain or anything should be sent until November. However, Mr. Cummoo Sulliman had already sent 300 bags of rice, and this he regarded as a good example worthy of being followed by other members of the native and European community.

Mr. Maxwell then moved the following resolution :—

"That, owing to the great distress consequent on the famine in Persia, it is, in the opinion of this Committee, advisable that some steps should be taken towards relieving the starving population."

Mr. Narayan Vassudewji—I beg to second the motion.

Mr. Wood—I think the words "in Bombay" should be inserted, so that we may not appear to be ignoring the steps which the Calcutta people have already taken.

This alteration was adopted, and the motion, which read "steps should be taken in Bombay," &c., was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Maxwell remarked that it was a great pity that there did not occur in the Committee list the name of a solitary banker, when it might be very useful to the Committee to have such a name.

The name of Mr. Moir was then mentioned, and it was agreed that he should be communicated with.

The Chairman proposed the addition of the name of the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit suggested that the services of some Persian merchants, which services would be very valuable to the Committee, should be also secured.

The suggestion met with approval.

Mr. Wood—I would throw out a suggestion for the consideration of the Committee. In the present condition of Bombay one scarcely dare hope that the funds we shall gather will be very formidable. Still, Bombay has contributed very handsome sums sometimes, and it might happen that the sums we may now gather from the different sources will be sufficient to make it worth while for this Committee to take special pains for their distribution. With that view it may become desirable to select some gentleman as an envoy who might be sent on purpose to jarrange about the distribution of such funds, and especially see how long the funds might last. Mr. Wedderburn gave us a sort of land-mark just now when he said that no crops can be reaped until next April. Now, my own vague impression was that crops would be reaped as early as January.

Mr. Maclean—It is Colonel Pelly's own statement that Mr. Wedderburn quoted.

Mr. Wood—I understood him to refer only to root crops and some others. But, however that may be, it struck me that, supposing this Committee ever had sufficient funds to get an agent such as this, our plan might be somewhat as follows. The Calcutta people are sending their funds, I believe, principally through the telegraph agency, to the Teheran Embassy, and again, to Colonel Pelly, so that it is probable such funds would be applied in the district around Bushire, Teheran, &c. But I understand it is in Eastern Persia where the famine is raging severely, and that is a part scarcely accessible to the influence of the telegraph or the other means employed in the Persian Gulf. Now, it might be our business to look out for these neglected parts of the country, since Calcutta has been looking after the other parts. When I spoke of getting a gentleman to act as our envoy, I had no one in particular in my eye. But I would suggest that there are plenty of general duty officers—(a laugh)—who have been in Persia, who might be very well suited for the duties; and I am sure that for the sake of a small extra stipend such an officer would jump at the chance of spending a few weeks in our service in this way.

The Chairman—There will be another meeting, and as soon as the Committee has been started, and they see what money has been gathered, that may be a subject for consideration then. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maclean—I think that Colonel Pelly has already agreed to take charge of any funds that may be sent to him to be applied to the relief of the Persians in general, and he is more likely to get at the people throughout the country than any special agent would be.

Mr. Maxwell—I have learned from our agent in Bushire that the whole of the animals that had been employed in up-country work are dead, and thus there are no means of conveying grain up country.

Mr. Maclean moved—

"That a subscription list be at once opened and the New Bank of Bombay be requested to act as Treasurer."

Mr. Varjeevundass Mahadowdass seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

It was suggested that the name of Mr. Cummoo Sulliman should be added to the Committee list, for the reason that he had already shown great anxiety in aiding the people, and he would doubtless continue to be very useful.

The suggestion met with approval, as did also that of Mr. Arbuthnot to add the names of the Persian Consuls in England and Bombay.

Finally, the following list of Members of Committee of the Bombay Persian Relief Fund was adopted :—

The Lord Bishop of Bombay; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; the Hon. Munguldas Nathubhai, C.S.I.; the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.; the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy; Mr. H. Maxwell; Mr. Wood; Mr. Maclean; Mr. Narayan Wassudevjee; Mr. Varjeevundass Mahadowdass; Mr. John Connon; Mr. Wedderburn; Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit; Captain Robinson; Mr. Venayek Wassudevjee; Mr. Souter; Mr. Arbuthnot; Kessowjee Naique, Esq.; Luckmidas Khimjee, Esq.; Hajee General Abadeen; Dhurumsebhoy Poonjabhoy; Mr. Seymour FitzGerald with power to add to their number.

Mr. Wedderburn—I beg to propose—

"That the Honorary Secretary be empowered to request the different Collectors to form sub committees or take such steps in their own districts as they may think advisable for the collection of funds and to send telegrams to Mr. Alison and Colonel Pelly requesting them to afford to the Committee information as regards the progress of the famine, and particularly as to whether assistance should be sent in money or grain."

The Chairman had much pleasure in seconding the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Maclean—I beg to propose—

"That Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald be requested to act as Honorary Secretary."

Mr. Narayen seconded, and the motion was cordially adopted.

Captain Robinson—I would suggest that in any telegram sent to Colonel Pelly it would be advisable to ask whether there is any place whence local supplies could be drawn. For instance, the date season is over at Bushire. Dates are very low priced, and it would be of great advantage if they could be purchased at a cheap rate on the spot and then distributed.

The Chairman—I have no doubt that our hon. secretary will look into the matter and make the necessary inquiries.

Mr. Narayen thought a note ought to be taken of the suggestion.

Mr. Connon suggested that a full statement of the state of affairs in Persia should be drawn out and laid before the public, so that the necessity for subscriptions could be clearly seen.

It was agreed that the secretary should see to this.

A list was then passed round the table. Several good individual subscriptions were recorded, and the aggregate amounted to the handsome sum of Rs. 2,870.

Mr. Wedderburn then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was unanimously passed, and the meeting separated.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Some days ago a Zoroastrian family, flying from the famine and pestilence in Yezd, travelled on foot to Bunder Abbas in the hope of finding relief and being sent on to Bombay by Khosroo, the brother of Godrez Mehrwan, a Persian merchant of Bombay, who has the charge of a fund raised here. They had to endure the greatest hardships from a scarcity of food; and prostrated by fatigue and starvation, the husband, unfortunately, died before the party reached their destination. Having disposed of his last remains in the best way they could under the circumstances, the rest of the family—a middle-aged woman and her daughter, about sixteen years of age—continued their journey on foot to Bunder Abbas. At the latter place, they were taken care of by Khosroo, and it was arranged to send them, along with other suffering Zoroastrians, by a buggalow bound for Bombay. They were about to proceed on board when the girl became very ill at the bunder. Medical assistance was obtained without loss of time, but she got worse. Life was fast ebbing away; she became cold; and in a few minutes more, was given up as dead. Her mother, though frantic with grief for the loss of her child, was prevailed upon to embark on board the buggalow that was ready to leave the port. Before doing so, she performed a last duty to her child, and giving some keronees (coin) to a Persian, begged of him to consign the dead body to a proper place. The buggalow started for Bombay. The Persian pocketed the money; but leaving the girl's corpse to lie upon the beach, he went his way.

The unfortunate mother, the only surviving member of the family that fled from Yezd, arrived in Bombay a few days ago by the buggalow named, we believe, the Mozuffer. She was housed at the Chowpatty Dhurumsalla, and related the story of her misfortunes to sympathising hearts, some countrywomen who had preceded her to Bombay. One of her listeners knew the woman as well as her girl, who was described as having died on the beach at Bunder Abbas. But she also knew that she had seen the girl in Bombay, and that she was engaged as a servant to a Parsee gentleman residing at Colaba. A consultation took place between some of the women living at the dhurmsala; and the girl was brought there from her master's house. The mother was told that her daughter was not dead, and that she was in Bombay. The death scene at Bunder Abbas was fresh in her memory, and she wept piteously at the apparent mockery of her mental anguish, made by her own countrywomen. She could sooner believe that the sun had descended to earth than that her dead girl could be seen alive in Bombay. She talked of the keronees she had paid for the body being consigned to its last resting-place, and wept again for the dear one who had died before her eyes. Gentle persuasion at last soothed her feelings; and in a fitting moment, when the suddenness of the surprise might not operate injuriously, the mother and the lost child were clasped in each other's embrace.

The violence of the excitement having abated, mutual explanations ensued. The heat of the sun, as the girl was left on the beach at Bunder Abbas, apparently dead, warmed her into life again. She was removed by some passers-by to the house of Khosroo, where she was properly taken care of, and soon became convalescent. A steamer was about to leave for Bombay with a number of famished Persians, and she was put on board of her with the others. The steamer arrived in Bombay several days before the buggalow by which the girl's mother was a passenger. On her arrival at the dhurmsalla at Chowpatty, a Parsee gentleman good-naturedly took her into his service, and she was residing at his house in Colaba when her mother arrived in Bombay. And they met each other—the grieving mother and her lost child—under the judicious arrangement made by their kind friends. The story may serve as one illustration more of the correctness of the saying, that "Truth is sometimes stranger than Fiction."

RIGHT OF WAY AT BANDORA.

BANDORA, Oct. 30.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

Sir,—We, the undersigned residents of Bandora, have the honor to request you will be good enough to lay before His Excellency the Governor in Council the following complaint in respect to the right of way through a certain property at Bandara commonly known as the "Land's End," at present occupied by the Honorable Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

The right of way leads from the Government main road along the sea, towards what is generally known as the "Point" to which the residents of Bandora and general public have always hitherto had uninterrupted access, it being the only promenade or place of public resort for recreation, until about a year ago, when Mr. Byramjee took possession, he erected a gate placing a look thereon, and stationing police sepoys to prevent our gaining access.

An appeal was made at the time to the Collector of Tanna, but no steps have at all apparently been taken to induce Mr. Byramjee to remove the gate in question.

We are given to understand that the original lease of the property, if any was ever granted by Government, has lapsed; and we also believe that it is the intention of Government to resume possession of the property for the purpose of obtaining a residence for the first Assistant Collector of Tanna, which is a most highly desirable object: should, however, Government deem it expedient to resume possession or grant Mr. Byramjee a fresh lease of the premises, we trust that in either case His Excellency in Council will take into his favourable consideration our rights to the matter in question, and thus enable us to hold the privilege which we have so long enjoyed without having hitherto in any way intruded or interfered with the privacy of any occupant of the bungalow situated on the premises.

With a view to render this more clear to His Excellency in Council we attach a plan of the property in question.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Joseph Fry.	W. Pendlebury.
J. C. V. Johnson.	Alexander Moorhouse.
S. A. Duigan.	H. John.
James Dickson.	J. N. C. Beyts.
C. J. Wallis.	B. Nicholson.
Charles H. Taylor.	C. A. Rowlandson.
J. A. Rose.	Sam. W. Read.

Female Longevity.—The mortality returns for England in the year 1869, which have just been completed, record the deaths of 455 women registered as 95 years old or upwards when they died, to 192 men; 53 of the females had reached 100 or upwards, and one at Liverpool was 107. Of the 192 males 26 had completed a century of life or more, and one at Pewsey, Wiltshire, was 106. The greater longevity among female is especially shown from 80 upwards.

THE KHOLAPORE SUCCESSION.

The following is a letter from Colonel Anderson, Political Agent, Kholapore and S. M. C., to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 24th Oct. 1871 :—

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that consequent on the sanction conveyed in your telegram of the 12th instant, Narsyn Rao, son of Dinker Rao Bhosley, was yesterday adopted, under the name of Sivajee, as son to His Highness the late Rajah and successor to the gadee of Kholapore.

The ceremony of adoption took place in the morning, and the act, which was carried out by Her Highness Tara Baee, the first married wife of the late Rajah, was witnessed by the officers of the Agency, the Chiefs of Phulton and Meeruj, the principal Sirdars and officers of the Kholapore State, the vakeels of the Southern Mahratta Country, Chiefs, and others. All the members of the family were present, and assisted on the occasion.

In the evening the young Rajah was received at a Durbar held at the Residency, which was attended by the officers and European gentlemen of the station, and by numerous Chiefs, Sirdars, and native gentlemen.

THE CHIEF OF MEERUJ.

Another letter from Colonel Anderson, Political Agent, Kohlapore, and S. M. C., to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 24th October 1871, says :—

Sir,—I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that in accordance with the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution of 18th ultimo, Gunput Rao Gungadhur *alias* Tatia Sahib, Chief of Meeruj, was yesterday, at a Durbar held at the Residency, placed in charge of the administration of his estate, and presented with the usual dress of honor on the occasion.

ADEN NEWS.

14TH TO 20TH OCTOBER.

There is no news from the interior to communicate. A few buggalows have arrived from Berbera, and the trade with that port may be considered to have commenced. There has, however, been a bad season in the high lands and a great deficiency in the rainfall. There will accordingly be a considerable falling off in the trade with the African Coast.

Shipping Arrivals.—October 14th, Danube (s), from London; Ada (s), from Bombay; 15th, Corina (s), from Calcutta and Galle; 17th, Baghdad (s), from Bombay; French Transport Sartbe, from Toulon; Peiho (s), from Galle; 18th, Sphinx (s), from Trieste; 19th, Mendoza (s), from Calcutta and Galle; 20th, Indus (s), from Suez; H. M. S. Nimble (s), from Perim.

Departures.—October 14th, Tigre (s), to Shanghai; China (s), to Suez; Danube (s), to China; Ada (s), to London; 15th, Surat (s), to Bombay; Danube (s), to Mauritius; Governor General Myer, to Batavia; 16th, H. M. S. Nimble, to Perim; 17th, Corina (s), to Dundee; Baghdad (s), to Liverpool; 18th, Peiho (s), to Marseilles; Sphinx (s), to Bombay; 19th, ship Statelie, to Rangoon; Mendoza (s), to Dundee; 20th, Indus (s), to Calcutta.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Thieving at Hill Stations.—Thefts at hill stations at the breaking up of the season appear now among the natural order of things. Mr. Zoller, of Colonel Greathed's office, was robbed the other night, it is said, by a confidential domestic, of office money to the amount of Rs. 480. Mr. Foley, of the P. W. D., is another victim, having lately lost Rs. 500. About this time last year the Rev. Mr. Richards was robbed of Rs. 1,200. In every instance the removal of a pane of glass from a door or window adjacent to a bolt appears to have given these light-fingered gentry an entrance. —*Nynee Tal Correspondent of the Delhi Gazette.*

Compulsory Emigration.—Kally Churn Haloye complained to the Calcutta Police that a peon, attached to the Coolie Depot in Garden Reach, had enticed away his wife, who had on her person a silver waist chain, a pair of silver armlets, a silver neck ornament, and four rings. Complainant also charged the man with wrongful restraint by confining her against her will in the Coolie Depot at Garden Reach with intent to induce her to register herself as an emigrant for the Mauritius. The Deputy Commissioner of Police ordered the peon to be arrested.—*Englishman.*

Voluntarily becoming a Nun.—On the 16th instant, we gave, on the authority of a Bangalore paper, an account of a young girl at Mangalore who had been forced to become a nun. The young lady in question writes to us to say that nobody has tried to force her into a "religious life." She says that she wishes to become a nun, and as she is of age she claims the right to follow her desire.—*Madras Times.*

Cheating by a Railway Employe at Madras.—Frederick B. Chatterton, a clerk in the Traffic Department of the Madras Railway Company, was charged with cheating, before Mr. T. G. Clarke, at the Town Police Court, on Friday last, by Mr. H. E. Church, the Traffic Manager of the said Company. Mr. Barclay, in opening the prosecution, said, that the prisoner had, in the month of August last, made certain fictitious pay sheets and obtained payments thereon, and that he absconded on the 17th instant. He was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 205, or in default two months' further imprisonment. The prisoner after this complained to the magistrate that he was not allowed by Inspector Titnua the pint of beer which was sent to him from his house last evening, and which his Worship had ordered yesterday to be given. The magistrate was very sorry but he had no control over the rules of the jail, th Commissioner of the Police was in charge of it.

THE COLLECTION OF THE INCOME TAX IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

The following resolution of the Government of India appears in the *Gazette of India* :—

Read the following papers :—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 207, dated 24th June 1871, with enclosure, being the report on the administration of the income-tax in the North-Western Provinces for the year 1869-61. Report of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, on the administration of the income-tax in the North-Western Provinces in 1869-70, with the orders passed upon it by the Government of the North-Western Provinces. Confidential letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 1990, dated 31st March, calling for the opinion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces on certain statements made by the Hon'ble J. D. Inglis in the Legislative Council of the Governor General, regarding the evils attending the assessment and collection of the income-tax. Reply by the Government of the North-Western Provinces to the communication No. 52 A, dated 3rd July 1871. Letter to the Government of the Punjab, No. 514, dated 29th May 1871, asking whether any abuses have come to light there in connection with the working of the income-tax. Reply of the Government of the Punjab No. 869, dated 3rd October 1871.

Resolution.—The aggregate income assessed to the income-tax in the North-Western Provinces (population 30,039,584) in 1869-70 was £9,943,880, of which £3,620,980 was the aggregate of 54,143 incomes less than £100 a year each, and £6,322,900 the aggregate of 20,325 incomes of £100 a year and upwards each.

2. The aggregate incomes of £100 a year and upwards each assessed to income-tax in the United Kingdom in 1868-69 (population 30,380,787) was £430,398,971, being 68 times as much as in the North-Western Provinces. The assessment in the North-Western Provinces in 1869-70 fell upon 74,468 persons, being almost exactly 1 in 400 of the population, or, assuming that on an average there are five persons in a family, on one head of family in 80.

The statement made by the local Government (paragraph 3 of its orders No. 155 A, dated 16th May) that—

"the total number of persons assessed to the tax was 1.25 of the total population, or nearly 4 in 300, not 1 in 300, as has been erroneously stated,"

is evidently founded upon a miscalculation.

The net amount actually realised was £136,468.

Compared with the preceding year (when the Supreme Government had to complain of laxity of administration), the number of persons assessed has risen from 34,294 to 74,468, or, omitting (in order to make the figures comparable) persons deriving income from land, to 61,046; the net realisation having increased from 47,592 (at 1 per cent.) to £136,466, at 1½ per cent.

3. These results are comparatively satisfactory; though, considering that the North-Western Provinces includes many large cities and important commercial centres,—as for instance, Mirzapore, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Muttra, Meerut, Bareilly,—it is impossible to believe that the revenue even now obtained is nearly what it would be if all the incomes liable were completely taxed.

4. The Governor-General in Council greatly regrets to find that the Government of the North-Western Provinces, while apparently considering that the statements made by the Hon. Mr. Inglis in the Legislative Council were too definite and involved too universal and sweeping a condemnation of the administration of the tax in the North-Western Provinces, yet thinks that the convictions to which the hon. gentleman gave expression are, "to a very considerable extent, well founded."

5. The contrast between the reports now read regarding the working of the income tax at the present day, and those regarding the same tax when it was first introduced, is remarkable. In 1860-61 the tax reached to incomes as low as Rs. 200 a year; the rate was 4 per cent. upon all incomes of Rs. 1,000 a year and more, and 2 per cent. upon incomes below Rs. 1,000. Excluding the Jubbulpore Division (since transferred to the Central Provinces), the number of persons assessed was 174,166, the amount assessed being £328,108. Yet the Board of Revenue (present Messrs. Muir and Money) in their No. 102, dated 26th March 1861, reported—

"85. It is, indeed, very remarkable with what little display of ill feeling an imposition so novel, and necessarily so distasteful, has been received throughout the country, and how soon the people at large have been accustomed to the measure.

"86. The Board would here desire to record their opinion that, with hardly an exception, the district officers throughout these provinces, notwithstanding that they were already burdened with an amount of business which it was difficult to overtake, have discharged the duties imposed on them by the Act, with great zeal, alacrity, and intelligence. The generally favourable results attained are due to their exertions and good arrangements. The subordinate staff, whether covenanted or uncovenanted, has also, in every instance, cheerfully come forward and devoted themselves laboriously to the discharge of these new duties.

"87. The general ability and conduct of the assessors has been, with hardly an exception, deserving of great praise. So far as can be ascertained, the native, as well as the European, assessors have shown not only intelligence but a remarkable degree of integrity.

"88. The notices of oppression or ill treatment have been exceedingly rare and slight. A few attempts at extortion were discovered on the part of official underlings, as in Goruckpore and Furruckabad, but were promptly punished with good effect. No complaints have reached the Board of hardship or injustice, excepting some from Goruckpore, to which the Commissioner's careful attention has been requested."

6. And the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir George Edmonstone) added (*Government of North-Western Provinces, to Home Department, No. 207 A, dated 24th June 1861*)—

"27. As to complaints of oppression upon which information is required in your letter, I am to refer to the 88th paragraph of the enclosed report from the Sudder Board of Revenue, and to add the Lieutenant-Governor's own observation upon this point. During his tour, the Lieutenant-Governor passed through Mooradabad, Boolundshuhur, Aligyhur, Muttra, Agra, the districts named in the margin, at the very time Etawah, Mynpoory, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Mirzapore, and Jounpore, when the Income Tax Act was being introduced. He remained for twenty-five days at Allahabad, and was encamped for three weeks at Benares, where lump assessments had been imposed, and there might have been some reason to expect that the poorer classes might have suffered some unfairness in the distribution. Throughout this tour, there was every facility, as there always is, for the presentation of petitions, without any charge whatever for stamps or otherwise, and accordingly numerous petitions were presented by individuals, complaining that their incomes had been overassessed. But it is a fact that not one single petition was received, not even an anonymous petition, complaining of the tax itself, or of any oppression or extortion or misconduct of any kind whatever having been practised either by assessors or by native functionaries of any class whatever. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that no measure so novel and so distasteful could have been carried out among a people so prone to represent or even to exaggerate their grievances, without calling for the complaints, unless it had been carried out with a remarkable forbearance, discretion, and integrity for which he claims credit for all the officers, both European and native, who have been engaged in the execution of Act XXXII. of 1860."

7. The present Lieutenant-Governor (the Hon. Sir William Muir) now states that "in the course of a long service in India, he has never witnessed anything approaching the popular discontent created by the income-tax during the last two years." The Governor-General in Council regrets that the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor did not refer to his report as Member of the Board of Revenue in 1861, and explain the causes of the very marked difference between his experience of the two periods.

8. The efficiency of the government of Sir George Edmonstone is beyond dispute. It is known that he devoted the closest personal attention to the introduction of the income-tax, and that he issued very elaborate orders regarding its assessment and collection. The report just quoted gives the result of Sir George Edmonstone's personal observations in 1860-61, during an extended tour.

9. It is to be gathered from the report of the present Government of the North-Western Provinces that the evils believed by the Hon. Mr. Inglis, by a large number of revenue officers in the North-Western Provinces, and "to a very considerable extent" by the local Government itself, to arise from the income-tax, are due almost entirely to the employment of the underlings of the tahsildars on the very important and delicate duty of assessing and collecting the tax.

10. The Governor-General in Council greatly regrets the employment of such agency on such a duty. The favourable reports of 1861 prove positively that no such obvious mal-administration was then allowed; and it is known that the tax was, at that time, assessed by the collectors themselves, by their assistants and deputies, and by the tahsildars. His Excellency in Council is constrained to express his surpriso that precautions have not since been taken against the demoralisation described as now existing.

11. If such maladministration has really prevailed at all to the extent alleged in these papers, it is, indeed, enough to account for a mass of corruptions and oppression. But, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, these evils must, in this case, be ascribed almost entirely to administrative proceedings, which ought not to have been permitted. It is to be regretted that the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the Board of Revenue, and the other distinguished revenue officers whose opinions are quoted in these papers, while confessing the existence of evils of this magnitude, the cause of which is so obvious, should apparently have acquiesced in their continuance as a matter of necessity, and failed to order or to suggest such remedial measures as were formerly found so effective.

12. The Governor-General in Council cannot admit that the intervention of the lowest class of revenue officers is essential to the proper collection of the tax, or that the employment of such officers in such work is necessary. In Bengal Proper no one is allowed to assess the income-tax but officers of the Covenanted Civil Service, or of the subordinate executive service, or assessors of about the rank and social position of the members of the subordinate executive service, specially appointed to the duty. In the Bombay Presidency the local Government has always, it is believed, forbidden assessments by any officers below the rank of mamlutdar, an officer who corresponds with the tahsildar of the North-Western Provinces. In the Punjab there appears to have been no evils such as must have occurred if the system, admitted in the North-Western Provinces, had been in force there.

13. Under the law of the present year the number of persons affected by the tax will be so largely reduced owing to the limit of assessment having been raised, that the employment of the agency of the underlings of the tahsildars would be more than ever inexcusable. The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to prohibit throughout India the assessment to income-tax by any officers below the rank of tahsildars and mamlutdars. Even these officers should be only employed in strict subordination to the collector and his covenanted and uncovenanted assistants, who should take personally a large share of the work, and should most carefully supervise the assessments which they cannot make themselves.

14. The number of persons assessed to income-tax in the North-Western Provinces is not likely at present to exceed, on an average, 1,000 in a district, and 200 in a tahsil. Agricultural incomes are everywhere, save in the permanently-settled districts, assessed *prima facie* by a fixed rule, with reference to the revenue paid by each person; no enquiries, therefore, are ordinarily required in respect to such incomes. A large proportion of the other persons liable to the tax must be massed in the larger towns, their systematic assessment being thereby much facilitated. Upon the whole the Government of India cannot doubt that the tax can usually be assessed by the agency of the district officers and their covenanted and uncovenanted subordinates, including the tahsildars or mamlutdars; and that, if this agency only be used, the greater part of the evils described will at once be obviated.

15. But whenever necessity is shown, the Government of India is quite ready and has always been quite ready, to sanction the employment of competent special assessors, or preferably of competent agency, for the relief of the regular officers of the administration, in order to enable them to devote sufficient time and attention to the income-tax.

16. The Governor-General in Council is constrained, in conclusion, to remark upon the general tendency apparent in these papers, on the part of even the highest officers to exaggerate the evils alleged to be connected with the levy of the income tax. An instance has been already quoted of serious miscalculation on the part of the local Government itself. A further example occurs in the 12th paragraph of its letter No. 52 A, dated 3rd July, where the oppression described is palliated by the remark that tahsildars have to visit "hundreds of villages and test the means of thousands of persons." Again, Mr. H. S. Reid speaks of the jurisdiction of tahsildars as *ranging up to* 2,610 villages, with a population of 548,219, and an area of 1,190 square miles. The actual *average* jurisdiction of a tahsildar is, in fact, 460 square miles, and the average number of persons assessed per tahsil was, in 1869-70, 465. Mr. Mayne, again, speaks of "a few Europeans having to assess the tax on millions of natives." Both the Board of Revenue and the Government pass without animadversion the confessions of wide-spread maladministration made by the subordinate revenue officers, their comments being all rather by way of palliation than of censure.

17. The Government of India relies upon the Government of the North-Western Provinces carrying out the instructions now given with the efficiency which usually characterises the administration of those provinces, and especially upon its taking such measures as will, whatever be the fiscal consequences, effectually prevent any oppression of the people.

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the four papers last read, be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Also, that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

The following appointments with the "Looshai Expeditionary Force" appear in the *Gazette of India* :—

Left (or Cachar) Column.

Brigadier-General G. Bourchier, C. B., Royal Artillery, Commanding Eastern Frontier District, to command.

Captain H. Thompson, Brigade-Major, Eastern Frontier District, to be Brigade-Major.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Roberts, V. C., Royal Artillery, 1st Assistant Quarter Master General, Head Quarters, to be Assistant Quarter Master General.

Right (or Chittagong) Column.

Colonel C. H. Brownlow, C. B., 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to command, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Captain C. E. Bates, Brigade-Major, Mecan Meer, to be Brigade-Major.

Captain C. J. East, Assistant Quarter Master General, Allahabad Division, to be Assistant Quarter Master General.

The above appointments will have effect from the dates on which the several officers named may take up the duties assigned to them.

The following officers will also be attached to the force :—

Left (or Cachar) Column.
Commissuriat Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Davidson, Assistant Commissary General.

Captain E. M. L. Marriott, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Lieutenant J. R. Burlton-Bennett, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Coolie Corps.

Major H. Moore, Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain C. E. D. Branson, General List, Infantry.

Captain Hedayut Ali, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Right (or Chittagong) Column.
Commissariat Department.

Major A McKenzie, Assistant Commissary General.

Captain C. Case, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Lieutenant C. E. Hallet, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Coolie Corps.

Major G. A. Brown, Staff Corps.

Captain F. W. Crohan, General List, Infantry.

Captain C. H. Palmer, Staff Corps.

ABDOOLA.

It is said that the assassin Abdoola has shown no signs whatever of repentance; on the contrary, he appears cheerful, and quite resigned to his fate. The sentence has not even affected his appetite, for he eats well, and would only be too glad if the privilege of being allowed good food were extended to his case. Contrasting the assassin with the murderer Jessa, the latter within a fortnight has almost grown to a skeleton.

THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE LEAVE CODE.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct the addition of the following as rule 3 under section 18 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—If an officer remains absent after the expiry of examination leave or of joining-time, the period of absence cannot count as duty qualifying for privilege leave; and, unless the absence is accounted for to the satisfaction of the local Government, it interrupts the continuity of duty required by the section.

The insertion of the following rule has been directed as No. 1a under section 12 in the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—Unless it be specially otherwise ordered, leave must begin within thirty-five days from the date on which it is granted.

The following note is to be inserted under section 32 of the Acting Allowance Code :—This section does not apply to an officer officiating in one of the medical appointments, the pay of which was fixed in the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 370, dated the 4th April 1867. The allowance for the additional charge of such an appointment is regulated by military rules.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Read again—Resolution of the Government of India in this Department, No. 1,330, dated 31st March 1871, intimating the orders of Her

tion which seems to be raised now and then against the cost of such manœuvres as those of the late cruise; but whether such performances cost much money or not is a trifling affair. The vast sums we spend upon our Navy are a dead loss to the nation unless our Navy is efficient. We can neither make it efficient nor test its efficiency without some practical scrutiny such as we have obtained in the cruise of the Combined Squadrons.

ENGLISH PRELATES PREACHING IN A SCOTCH CHURCH.

(*Standard*, Oct. 3.)

THERE has been a prodigious and utterly disproportionate deal of stir and misapprehension about certain recent ecclesiastical proceedings in Scotland—in themselves thoroughly simple, natural, and defensible, were it, indeed, defence which is really needed. We will charitably assume that the season of the year and the comparative sterility of topics of general interest have something to do with the excitement created north and south of the Tweed by the fact that the Bishop of Winchester and the Archbishop of York have lately, on successive Sundays, officiated in the parish kirk of Glengarry, in Scotland. Upon scarcely any other hypothesis is it possible reasonably to account for the superabundant crop of criticisms and the unnaturally elongated discussions with which we have been favoured, on a course of action that it would have seemed a feat transcending even the ingenuity of ecclesiastical faction and doctrinal partisanship to invest with a false significance or wrest to a sense most palpably and mischievously untrue. Two English prelates have been seen in a Scotch kirk. The cry of alarm is sounded that an implied attack has been made upon the system of Scotch episcopacy by the representatives of English episcopacy. It is averred that "insult has been added to injury," and that English divines, whose orthodoxy is, perhaps, above all others unimpeachable, have, by reading a selection from the Church of England service in a Presbyterian place of worship, deliberately lent their aid to a creed to which they were bound to accord the most active and uncompromising hostility. The Archbishop of York, it is declared, and the Bishop of Winchester, have gone out of their way to slight the ordinances of the Church of which they are prelates. They have intimated their disloyalty to the system of which they are the pledged and professional champions. They have committed an overt act of schism, and now it is asked "whether English churchmen are going to pass by this act quietly "and without protest?"

The accusations of, we doubt not, conscientious theological zeal are almost as strange as the fellowships of misfortune. Dr. Thomson and Dr. Wilberforce must, we are convinced, bear with some surprise the construction which it is sought to place upon their conduct. They will be startled at the announcement that they have perpetrated a deed of treachery to the Establishment, and will gaze not without wonder at the picture of themselves which their critics have drawn, and the import with which their interpreters have invested their actions. The Archbishop of York is known as the staunch and official champion of religious orthodoxy. His grace was the editor of "Aids to Faith"—the formal manifesto of the Church of England, in reply to the *Septem Contra Christum*, and not merely in the case of Mr. Voysey, but in other instances has he shown himself the vigilant upholder of the Church's creed in its purity and integrity. As for the Bishop of Winchester, it is enough to cite his work in his previous diocese of Oxford to demonstrate, it might be thought, his lordship's superiority to all shadow of suspicion. Yet these are just the two divines who, it is alleged, have administered to episcopacy a slight and snub, which cannot but have the very gravest consequences. In what does this slight consist, and what is it which constitutes the very grievous and incalculably momentous offence of which Dr. Thomson and Dr. Wilberforce are declared to have been guilty? Both the archbishop and the bishop have lately been the guests of Mr. Ellice, at Glengarry. The only seat of devotion at Glengarry is the Presbyterian kirk. The latter is of the national and established religion in Scotland. On the 3rd of September the Bishop of Winchester—the Glengarry Kirk not being on that day used by the Presbyterian minister—in consequence of a desire that had been very generally expressed, held a service in the building, the service being entirely composed of the liturgy of the Church of England. On the following Sunday the Archbishop of York did precisely the same thing—preached and read prayers. Both had on each occasion previously consulted the Primus, Bishop Eden, and had met with the entire approval of their intentions. The Glengarry Kirk naturally could not supply either the archbishop or bishop with their ordinary vestments, so that Dr. Thomson and Dr. Wilberforce were alike compelled to appear in the pulpit in "their ordinary walking dress." The prayers used were without an exception, save—a not uncommon custom with clergymen of the Church of England this side of the Tweed—the petition offered up after the sermon, those included in the Liturgy, only they were "not in the order for service of the Church of England." In addition to this, it appears that on the next Sunday, the 17th, his Grace of York committed the enormity of attending the service conducted by the regular minister, *Hinc illæ iræ*. There is indignation and misgiving amongst the sensitively zealous champions of episcopacy both in Scotland and in England. The *Guardian* is in a flutter of apprehension and ire. The clergy assembled at the Episcopal Synod of Moray gave evidence of their estimate of the wrong done to them in a speech delivered by the Rev. T. Beadle in connection with the general approval—in which there was no mincing of language as regards "the injury and insult" done by the English prelates to the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and which wound up with a resolution "declaring that the Synod considered such public recognition of a body not in communion with their own Church in Scotland by the English bishops as inconsistent with the unity established between the Scotch and English Churches." For the credit of the assemblage this resolution was not carried. Bishop Eden declined to give it his sanction, and the Scotch clergymen contented themselves with deferring the expression of any opinion "until such time as the whole has been publicly made respecting the manner in which his grace conducted service at Glengarry" till after the reply of the archbishop to the letter of the Primus.

It is almost impossible seriously to discuss the prodigious pother which the procedure of "the English bishops" has caused. The charge which is, we suppose, in all earnestness and sincerity, brought against Dr. Thomson and Dr. Wilberforce, bears upon its face the features of absurdity. It is not easy indeed to see what the precise charge is. If it is said that "the bishops" were deficient in their loyalty to the Episcopal Church of Scotland by officiating in a Presbyterian kirk, it is natural to ask whether the exigencies of loyalty would have been better satisfied by their entire abstention from publicly reading any of the service of that same Episcopal Church. It was not a question of alternatives. Glengarry has only one place of worship, and that a Presbyterian kirk. The archbishop and bishop were compelled, therefore, to avail themselves of that building, or of none at all. And the strongest proof of their loyalty to episcopacy is afforded by their previous application to the Primus for his permission. Frankly asked, that permission was frankly given, and we venture to think that it is the clergy of the Moray Synod who are disloyal in their head in questioning the propriety of the sanction of the Primus. In what then have the English bishops really offended? Did they err in making selections from the Church prayers? But this is practically done every day in England without comment or censure, and it is now openly maintained in the most orthodox of quarters that clergymen are justified in omitting at their discretion certain portions of the Church service. Is it the appearance in an unconsecrated structure which constitutes the real grievance? If so, our answer is that it is an accepted usage of the Church to perform services in such buildings when no other are available. On the Continent and elsewhere clergymen of the Church of England freely make use of dissenting chapels. Is it precedent of another kind which is wanting? A correspondent of a contemporary writes: "The prelates who have been setting such a good example in Scotland are merely acting in the spirit manifested by the whole episcopal bench in the year 1836, when Archbishop Howley and his brethren sent a letter to the Moderator and ministers of the Church of Geneva congratulating them on the tercentenary of their Reformation." Two years ago the Bishop of Winchester was preaching in the episcopal cathedral at Inverness, and the notion that the presence of the prelates in the Glengarry kirk betokens any disaffection to the system of episcopacy is too transparently absurd to be entertained. Where, then, does the ground of offence lie? At a time when religion has so much to do, and religious union is so much needed, it is deplorable to witness a studied attempt to create religious disunion.

WHAT BECOMES OF ENGLISH COAL.

(*Globe.*)

WE have just received the report of the committee upon which the general conclusions of the Royal Commission were based as to the production, consumption, and export of coal. The enormous mass of facts which have been there collated are as interesting from a general as from a geological point of view. It has been pretty conclusively demonstrated that, unless there is a demand for coal from foreign countries beyond all previous calculation, there is nothing to be apprehended in the way of an exhaustion of our subterranean stores. Nor does there appear a probability of any material augmentation of our exports of coal. For two centuries and a half a foreign trade in coal has been carried on; and though in the last fifty years that trade has exhibited a remarkable development, the circumstances do not warrant a belief in its continued proportionate expansion. The increase in the exports from 235,872 tons in 1819 to 2,828,039 tons in 1849 may in a great measure be attributed to the introduction of machinery in foreign countries, and the rapid advance to 7,006,949 tons in 1859, and to 10,588,425 tons in 1869, may be accounted for by the repeal in 1850 of the duty on seaborne coal; whilst the fact that the increase in the last decade has not ranged above half-a-million a year, need give little occasion for concern to those who are considering the wants of a future generation. Last year we appear to have exported to Russia 320,514 tons, Sweden 385,763, Denmark 695,704, Prussia 547,941, Hanse Towns 800,240, Holland 412,833, France 2,083,224, Spain and Canaries 884,310, Italy (Sardinia) 387,165, United States 106,494, Brazil 271,573, British India 426,575, and to other countries 3,965,156. Our shipments of coal to our colonial possessions as well as to foreign countries were therefore about ten million tons; but judging from the discoveries of coalfields, which are frequently being made in all parts of the world, and from the impetus which the mining industry has lately received in continental countries, who cannot, as we have said, anticipate any very rapid augmentation of our foreign coal trade. This conclusion is, in fact, borne out by the committee's report under consideration. The information they have collected respecting the coalfields of all foreign countries, they state, appears to prove, "not only a steadily increasing production of coal in Europe, in Asia, and especially in America and Australia, but a considerable extension of the areas which promise to produce true and valuable coal." This being the case, the committee believe "there is evidence to show that the foreigner will in the future be less dependent than he has been hitherto on the British coal-fields for his fuel."

This, however, forms but a small, though not an immaterial, part of the great coal question, for less than a tenth of the coal actually raised by our miners goes out of the country. Nor does the fire which cheers the home of every Englishmen absorb the lion's share of our coalfields. Less than 18½ million tons are set down for domestic consumption in the year, whilst the importance of the iron industry of the kingdom is strikingly exhibited in the 32½ million tons of coal which were used in its manufacture, all other manufactures absorbing little over 25 million tons. An accurate judgment of these enormous quantities can best be formed by comparison with the amount consumed on all the railways in the kingdom, which did not much exceed two million tons; or with that used for steam navigation with this country, which was only 3½ million tons in the year. No better gauge of the magnificent development of our manufacturing industries could be adduced than the consumption by their various branches of three-fourths of the entire amount of coal raised from the mines in this country. It is estimated that three quarters of a ton per head of the population is consumed yearly for actual domestic purposes. More than double that quantity is thus left for producing steam power in our manufacture other than iron, for carrying out processes of manufacture, for railways and steam vessels, for gas, and other purposes. The quantities consumed may be thus detailed:—

Pig iron manufacture	16,337,371 tons
Merchant iron and steel manufacture	16,109,335
Tin smelting	23,679
Copper do.	460,083
Lead do.	145,299
Zinc do.	231,170
Coal mines consumption	6,714,922
Metal mines do	511,161
Manufactures:—For steam power:—	
England and Wales	21,47[illegible],452
D.tto, Scotland	3,009,793
Ditto, Ireland	846,938
Steam navigation	3,277,562
The army departments	195,000
Railways, locomotives, &c	2,027,000
Gas manufacture	6,311,980
Waterworks Miscellaneous	1,500,000

Under each of these heads are represented interests of vast magnitude and considerations of universal interest. Thus, if we refer to iron smelting, the most important of our metallurgical operations, we find that the result of inquiries shows that under all circumstances of the varieties of iron ore, and the difference in the fuel employed for all purposes, about three tons of coal are required to make one ton of pig iron; though experiments have shown the practicability of making, under certain conditions, a ton of pig iron with a ton of coal. Almost an equal quantity of coal is afterwards required to convert this pig iron into malleable iron. Mining is perhaps less closely associated with coal consumption, inasmuch as many mines are worked under circumstances which do not necessitate the application of steam power. Of the 740 metalliferous mines at work in 1869, the total number using steam power was 541, and the quantity of coal used did not much exceed half a million tons. Clay, and its manufactures, form another branch of inquiry. It is stated that at several of the largest clay works of Cornwall and Devonshire—those containing probably the most valuable clay in the country—from 150lbs. to 3 cwt. of coal are required to dry a ton of clay. As 119,400 tons of coal were used in these operations, it is easy to arrive at the aggregate production. In the Staffordshire potteries more than half a million tons of coal are annually used; and about three-quarters of a million. The same throughout the country. Mr. Lowe stated in the House of Commons that in 1870, 25,889,743 barrels of beer were brewed in the United Kingdom, this being 0·823 barrels per head of the population. Inquiries have been made of the large and small brewers throughout the country as to the quantity of coal employed by them, and the total return received has been three tons of coal and slack to each hundred barrels of beer; the highest being four tons eleven hundredweight of coal. The mean of all the returns received gives 1,165,000 tons of coal as the quantity employed to produce the above quantity of beer. Turning to the woollen trade, we find that there were 1,420 woollen factories in England and Wales, and 687 worsted works. The total horsepower produced by steam used in the manufacture of woollen and worsted increased by 55,960 horse-power in eighteen years, requiring a consumption of a million tons of coal. About 2½ million tons of coal are absorbed annually in the production of steam-power for the cotton industry. Very little coal is used in the manufacture of silk. In all classes of textile manufacture 846,968 tons of coal were used, and in those of Scotland 3,009,793, against 21,476,452 in those of England and Wales. Will the growth of these and other branches of industry, with the further encroachments of steam upon manual labour, increase the demand for coal in such proportions as to give rise to serious fears as to the duration of our coal supplies? We think the Committee, whose report we are considering, supply the answer:—"With the increase of our population," they conclude, "there must be an increase in the domestic consumption of coal, the rate of which can be determined within very small limits. With the extension of our manufactures using large quantities of coal there would be a largely increasing consumption of coal in the future, provided all conditions remained the same. The evidence collected convinces us that the desire to economise coal in every way, which is proved to be in operation, will balance to a great extent the consumption which would be due to the extension of our manufactures, and that therefore the quantity of coal used at present will be more effectively employed and will do more work in the future. The same answer serves in relation to the coal used for steam navigation, and to that employed for locomotive steam engines on our railways." Sir Roderick Murchison and Mr. Robert Hunt, who conducted these investigations, have elucidated a subject of vast public importance with a thoroughness and conclusiveness of result that entitle them to the highest commendation.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TURIN, SEPT. 13.

THERE is nothing so difficult as to amuse a people. Nothing so easy as for a people to amuse themselves. The National and Municipal Government at Turin were bent upon bringing home to every class of the population the fact that the opening of the Alpine Tunnel was an event in every way as auspicious to themselves as to the rest of the world, and they thought they could best obtain their intent by giving the place three successive holidays. They did not, in my opinion, display any extraordinary inventive powers in the arrangement of the festivities; but they had, fortunately, to deal with a multitude ready to enjoy themselves, no matter on what grounds or on what occasion they were bidden to do so. For the first day, the 17th, there was excitement enough in besetting the station, watching the gentlemen and ladies invited to attend the ceremony at Bardonnèche, and cheering them at their departure and on their return; and the day wound up with illuminations four miles long, to which I alluded in my last letter. Yesterday we had the uncovering of the statue of the engineer Paleocapa, a great and good man, a Venetian, who was foremost in the furtherances of those two great schemes, the Canal of the Isthmus of Suez and the Alpine Tunnel, and who conducted the Department of Public Works, as a member of Count Cavour's Cabinet, for several years. We had, besides, the "inauguration" of an Industrial Exhibition, opened by the Prince of Carignano, and not the less interesting to the Turin people because it was strictly provincial and local. In the evening some of the streets, and especially the Piazza Castello, the heart of the city, the very sun-gate of Turin, as dear to the Turinese as the Puerta del Sol to the world of Madrid, were again lighted up, and there was a display of white, red, green, and blue Bengal lights. There were strains of music that went through the very soul; and the delighted populace here and there improvised balls on the pavement, and were as happy as any well-conditioned man would wish to see them. A few of them were "unco fou" and noisy, but the behaviour of the mass was admirable, and there are no disorders to record. Besides these unpremeditated festivities, there was a *Festa da Ballo Popolare*—a regular dancing party, in the Piazza dello Statuto, to which every one was welcome, and where the company were in no way fastidious or exclusive.

Whether or not the city of Turin and the rest of Piedmont and Italy will derive as much benefit from the newly-opened way of communication as sanguine people anticipate is a question which must be left to the future for solution. Turin is inhabited by a stout-hearted race. It has survived what to almost any other place would have been a fatal calamity—the loss of rank as a seat of Government, which it had enjoyed for nearly four centuries; yet to all outward seeming it is as lively and thriving as it ever was; house-rent has been rising during these last 12 months, building is going on with greater briskness than in any other Italian town, Rome excepted, and the population is still precisely what it was in 1864. The hotels are nearly as numerous and far more sumptuous, and the Municipal Council is rich enough to treat 700 or 800 guests—as it did last evening—to a banquet, which was supplied in the very best style by the landlord of the Hotel d'Europe, and which cannot have cost less than two guineas a head. To soothe the grief of the city for the loss of the National Parliament, it had been decreed that the Palazzo Carignano, the former House of Deputies, should be completed, and its court is enclosed by a new building, exhibiting a very handsome façade in good style on the outside, and covering in one of the most vast and truly magnificent halls in Europe. Here the same guests, foreign and domestic—the ladies only excluded—who had been entertained under the Pavilion at Bardonneche by Grattoni and the railway companies met again under the auspices of the Syndic or Mayor of Turin, Count Bignon, and they again partook of the richest fare, the banquet ending in speeches by the French and Italian Ministers and by some of the Deputies, among whom Umbuldino Peruzzi chiefly distinguished himself. As the Italians have now little reason to be on the very best terms with the French Government, they outdid themselves in their display of the most consummate courtesy and delicate attention to the representatives of the *Grande Nation*. The deputation was treated nearly with all the honours due to Royalty; guards at their hotel doors, rides in Court carriages, and, I am told, even a dinner at Court this evening, the King having come hither last night for the express purpose, if I may trust my informers, of opening his State apartments in honour to them.

The opening of the tunnel for regular traffic cannot fail to benefit Turin to a great extent; but the city and the Sub-Alpine region look to other sources of prosperity to indemnify them for their fall from being the sovereign State in Italy. Cavour had promised, when the first aspirations for Rome as a capital rose in the Italian Parliament in 1861, that when Turin should cease to be the London of Italy she should become the Italian Manchester. The great statesman reckoned on the immense treasures of water-power which have been for so long a time, and are even now, suffered to go to waste both here and in all the Piedmontese valleys. The construction of the Alpine tunnel is simply the result of the application of water-power to machinery, and, without going any further, that same power applied to wool, cotton, or silk manufactories could easily supply that want of coal which alone stands in the way of development of Italian industry. There is at the very mouth of the tunnel, on the Italian side at Bardonneche, a whole town of large buildings—workshops, storehouses, engine-houses, &c.—buildings precisely of the shape most suitable to spinning or weaving mills—buildings which have served their purpose during the excavation of the tunnel, and which, being now of no further use for that object, are probably doomed to cumber the ground in unprofitable decay. These buildings and the ground around them are State property, and the Italian Government would, I have no doubt, be glad to part with them on a long lease on behalf of any individual or company that could turn them to industrial purposes. A whole colony of those Alsatians who are now wandering about in quest of a new home could be accommodated here; and the whole valley of Bardonneche, which has hitherto been little less than a desert, and will soon find itself in the very centre of the world's traffic, could also become the site of a flourishing industry—an industry easily to be established, and with a less considerable outlay than on any other spot on earth, inasmuch as the ground and buildings, as well as the motive power, might be had for nothing, and close to the most important of all railways and railway stations.

All the Italian valleys of the Alps and all the Sub-Alpine cities have not, indeed, the same advantages as the valleys of Bardonneche and Susa, and the city of Turin, still the water-power everywhere exists to the same extent, and is capable of being turned to the same purposes. The cotton-mills which have been for many years thriving at Intra, on Lake Maggiore; the woollen cloth manufactories conducted for even a longer period of time by the family of the Minister Quintino Sella, and the many establishments of the same nature in Lombardy prove how easily water can be made to do duty as coal throughout Northern Italy. Not much has been done towards the development of these vast resources, it is true; but the nation is now awaking from a long death-like torpor. It is impossible to foresee what freedom and education may do for Italy even before the present generation pass away. One thing seems to me certain; that where nature is so prodigal of her gifts, if the native population is too helpless and indolent to avail itself of them, it must expect aliens to turn them to advantage. Italy is now open to foreign enterprise and competition. It has free and equal laws; and it may become as much the home of Swiss, German, or British immigrants as of its indigenous Celto-Latin race. Piedmont and Turin, however, I feel confident will go to work in good earnest. This very fact of the opening of the tunnel, the accomplishment of a purely Italian and Piedmontese enterprise, is calculated to raise the people to a new sense of justifiable pride and spirits, and to prompt them to new and more ambitious exertion. In the meanwhile, all is clean and tidy and respectable—even if somewhat dull—in rectilinear and rectangular Turin. There are few priests to be seen abroad, and fewer monks, and even fewer beggars; for, with the exception of a few urchins, who seem to escape the attention of the municipal police, I think I have never been less pestered with mendicants and their sores and their whine in any other country, and certainly never anywhere else in Italy.

The weather here is still very warm but glorious. There has been more than three months' drought in Italy, and the country is suffering. Here, however, the perennial springs of the Alps keep everything cool, fresh, and green.

I regret to have to add that a very grave calamity has occurred to cast a gloom over the festivities of this, the third day. A great fire broke out last evening in the new quarter of the town near San Salvario, and in the vicinity of the new railway station at Porta Nuova. The origin of the fire has as yet not been ascertained, but it seems to have taken its start from a gun-shop and warehouse belonging to a Viennese manufacturer, where, it is said, hundreds of thousands of gun-stocks were stored up. Several of the huge blocks of buildings, which the Turin people call "islands," and some of which are almost petty towns in themselves, have been in flames since last evening and were still burning fiercely when I was on the spot near noon. Six children are said to have perished in the flames. The damage is reckoned at several millions of francs. The fire department at Turin is conducted with the very best order and efficiency, and at a very early hour all the town engines were on the spot. The Municipal Town Council, with the Mayor, Count Rignon, at their head, who were just on their way home from the banquet, hastened to the scene of the disaster, and by a great display of energy they were able to pull down some of the huge buildings surrounding the burning houses, so as to isolate the conflagration. The thoroughfares and side streets of the devoted quarters presented in the morning a most pitiful sight; beds and bedding, and every other description of household goods were piled up on the pavement in a confused mass, and encumbered the ground as far as eye could see. On the furniture sat or lay many of the burnt-out wretches, most of them too much stunned by the suddenness of their loss to realize its extent; but some, especially women, wringing their hands and wailing, while the men either gave no sign or made sorry attempts to look upon the matter as merely a bad joke. Most of the sufferers seem to be poor people, and belong to the working classes; but it is a peculiarity of Turin houses to harbour under the same roofs the various classes of society in their different stories, the inmates mounting from floor to floor in proportion to the lowness of their social condition; so that all ranks of the district were now brought down to a level of wretchedness on the pavement, all of them, apparently, equally at a loss as to the place which they should next be take themselves.

THE FINANCES OF FRANCE.

(FROM THE "STANDARD'S" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Oct. 2.

THE financial problem which France has to solve just now reminds one of the Sphinx and its enigma—if the country fail to make out that terrible problem it is doomed to be devoured by a monster more fearful than the offspring of Typhon and Echidna—national bankruptcy. M. Michel Chevalier, in to-day's *Débats*, makes a praiseworthy attempt to clear up the mysterious tangle, which, he observes, with some truth, all who have dealt with its intricacies find resolutely to face. M. Chevalier thinks that what it is essential to find out is the burden of debt France will have to pay interest on, and to do so he begins at the beginning. When the first Empire was overthrown in 1814, the yearly interest on the Consolidated Debt (all in Five per Cents.) amounted to 63 millions of francs. After the Hundred Days it rose to 165 millions, and underwent no further increase until 1830. Louis Philippe's reign only added 12 millions to the annual charge; the Republic of 1848 increased it by 54 millions; and the Second Empire by 129. To put it more clearly I will give you the amounts of the interest on the Consolidated Debt in a tabular form:—

1814	63,000,000f.
1815-29	165,000,000f.
1830-48	177,000,000f.
1848-52	231,000,000f.
1852-70	360,000,000f.

According to M. de la Bouillerie's report, it was supposed that the annual charge would be raised to 723 millions—a mistake, for the amount only reaches 719½ millions; but M. Michel Chevalier, who has studied that report more diligently and with greater competency than any other reader, has discovered that this charge of 719 millions merely represents what the Treasury will have to disburse in this year of disgrace 1871, and that it does not include certain expenses which were not voted until after his report was drawn up; and it follows from M. Michel Chevalier's admirably clear and lucid exposition that M. de la Bouillerie was not recalled upon even to estimate the increased burden which the many loans contracted by France have permanently entailed on her resources. These 719 millions consist of the following sums:—

1.	Interest on debt in 1870	360,000,000f.
2.	Interest on the sums issued—1st, by the Imperial Government: 2d, by the Republic; one in 5, the other in 6 per cents.	54,510,000f.
3.	Interest on the loan of two milliards of 1871	138,823,500f.
4.	Interest paid to the Germans (at 5 per cent.) on the three milliards still due to them	150,000,000f.
5.	Interest on the sum due to the Eastern Railway Company for the portion of their lines taken by the Germans	16,250,000f.
	Total	719,583,000f.

To this total of 719 millions (not 723 millions, as M. Chevalier erroneously assumes it to be) there must be added, in the first place, the additional expense accruing from the vote of 500 millions as an indemnity to the departments that have suffered from invasion. That sum, he assumes rightly enough, can only be raised by a loan; and he calculates the annual charge for interest upon that head at 24,700,000f. Another extraordinary outlay will, he estimates, have to be met by a loan, for the purpose of replacing all the *materiel* lost or destroyed in the course of the war—such as guns, small arms, sabres, horses, waggons, tents, pontoon trains, fortifications, the repairs of roads and railways, &c. This expenditure will be all the more considerable from the insane way in which bridges were destroyed on the approach of the enemy. The cost of reconstructing the public buildings destroyed by the Prussians or the Communists will also swell the amount which M. Chevalier, it appears to me, rather underestimates, when he sets it down at 500 millions of francs. This sum will have to be borrowed; hence another annual charge of 34,700,000f. Moreover, within the next three years another three milliards will have to be paid to the Prussians. The sum must be borrowed, and M. Michel Chevalier holds that it would be courting deception to suppose that it can be raised on better terms than the two milliards raised in 1871, viz., a yearly interest of 238,235,000f., or 58,235,000f. more than the sum set down under that head (No. 4 of second table) by M. de la Bouillerie for 1871. In addition, under "what people choose to call the Government of Tours and Bordeaux," exorbitant advances were extorted from the Bank of France, so that, although its capital is but 182 millions of francs, the bank is a creditor to the State to the amount of more than seven times its capital, viz., 1,530 millions of francs. This, M. Michel Chevalier says, is a dangerous position for the bank, and to put an end to it the State must borrow 1,530 millions to reimburse the bank, and that loan, issued on the same terms as that for two milliards, will entail a further annual charge of 106,200,000f., thus bringing up the total annual payments of France for the Consolidated Debt to 953,418,000f. M. Michel Chevalier makes it 956,000,000f., but that arises simply from his addition being incorrect. This fearful amount, however, still falls short of the annual payments France will have to pay; there are pensions, civil and military, various kinds of annuities, the floating debt, and the guarantee of interest to railway companies, which M. Chevalier sets down in the lump of 45 millions of francs. Thus, setting forth the various amounts tabularly, we find—

Interest on funded debt in 1871, including interest to Prussia on the unpaid three milliards	719,583,000f.
Interest on the war indemnity to invaded departments	34,700,000f.
Interest on loan necessary to supply destroyed war material, &c.	34,700,000f.
Surplus interest on loan of three milliards to pay the Prussians off	58,235,000f.
Interest on loan to repay the Bank of France its advances	106,200,000f.
Interest for pensions, floating debt, &c.	45,000,000f.
Total	998,418,000f.

Thus, according to M. Michel Chevalier's calculations, the annual payments on account of the public debt alone must be taken at close on a milliard of francs, or nearly forty millions sterling. This is, as M. Michel Chevalier says, a fearful state of things; but it is doing the country an ill service to conceal the truth from it. It may be further pointed out that nothing but strict economy and a productive system of taxation will enable the country to meet these exorbitant demands upon it, and that if the Government persist in keeping up an army of 450,000 men at present under arms, it will never be able to pay its way. The keep of soldiers (taken in the lump, of course) averages 1000f. per man per year. This gives, exclusive of the interest on the debt, a further charge of 450 millions of francs, or 18 millions sterling, which, added to the 998 millions due for the debt, gives us a total of unremunerative expenditure of, in round numbers, £57,800,000 sterling; and to fill up that chasm France has no one to look to but MM. Thiers and Pouyer-Quertier.

THE INTERNATIONAL IN BELGIUM.

A BRUSSELS letter in the *Temps* says:—"The last success of the engineers here has given a fresh impulse to the intrigues of the International. Strikes are being prepared in almost all the branches of trade in the Belgian capital, and are to break out simultaneously. I had foreseen this result, as you may remember, when I announced the probable triumph of the engineers. Daily meetings are being held in the beer-saloons of the capital, under the auspices of the Brussels section of the International. The men now agitating are the cabinet-makers, tanners, curriers, smiths, and even lamplighters. These latter are not quite in the wrong, as for a daily labour of eight hours they receive only two francs from the city and twenty centimes from the contractor. They demand an increase of eighty centimes, and really with that addition their wages would not be too high. The International is very busy fomenting discontent among the spinners and weavers, who form in the provinces, and at Ghent in particular, a very numerous population. This is the most serious danger of the present movement, and consequently the manufacturers of Ghent look with alarm on the attempts of the association, and on the activity of certain chiefs of the workmen's socialist clubs, particularly pointed out to them."

A DOMESTIC SQUABBLE.

MR. FRANK BUCKLAND describes in *Land and Water* the swallowing by a python of a boa-constrictor:—"A few days since a rabbit was, in due course of things, put into a cage occupied by two or three boa-constrictors and pythons at the Zoological Gardens. Shortly afterwards, Holland, the intelligent keeper of the snake-house, was made aware by the excitement of the visitors that something unusual was going on. Running round to the back of the cage, he saw in a minute what had happened—one of the largest of the snakes had swallowed down whole one of his comrades. Holland was only just in time, as the smaller snake had almost disappeared down the throat of the larger snake, there being only three or four inches of the tail hanging out of one side of the mouth of this voracious snake-cannibal. Jumping into the cage in the most plucky manner, Holland seized the cannibal tightly by the throat. The brute at once opened his great wide mouth, and out popped the rabbit, dead, of course. Why the rabbit should come out first I cannot unders and, but it did. Holland then, seeing the snake number two writhing and kicking about inside snake number one, seized hold of the protruding four inches of the tail of the latter, and hauled away on it, getting out a few more inches—just enough to get a grip with his hand and prevent the poor snake disappearing altogether. Still holding the bigger snake by the neck, he then began a series of pulling, shaking, punching in the ribs, and squeezing till at last he succeeded in making the big snake disgorge his friend from his capacious stomach. When once the smaller snake "got way" on him, he slipped out easy enough, only stern foremost, of course. He was not hurt a bit; he simply laid on the floor of the den for awhile, with his mouth open, wondering, doubtless, where he had been and what had happened. He saw his just now, coiled up on his bough, looking quite happy. The large snake—the 'swallower'—was an Indian python between 10 feet and 11 feet long, the 'swallowee' was a South American boa about 6 feet long. Holland thinks that the smaller snake must have caught the rabbit first, and the larger one must have seized it simultaneously, or else a few moments afterwards, so that the big snake really could not help swallowing the smaller one, as the sharp teeth in both jaws are set backwards, and are as merciless in their grip and as tight in their hold as the machinery of a thrashing machine. Whatever once touches the point of those teeth, living or dead, must go down this *facilis descensus*. The mouth of the larger snake being opened wide by Holland's grip, the smaller one was enabled to slip out, backwards, from his uncomfortable quarters without coming in contact with the teeth. Holland says that two of the bystanders did not seem the least to wonder at the above unusual event. They merely said, 'Oh it's all right, I suppose!'"

AMERICAN DIAMONDS.—Americans hold that neither they nor their country can be surpassed in anything. We have heard a great deal of the diamond-fields at the Cape, but the champion diamond-field have just turned up in the Union. The *Dakotian*, of Yancton (Dakota), says:—"A rough diamond was found on the bank of Jim river, and sent to an Eastern jeweller, who sends back word that it is a genuine diamond of the first water, and very valuable." It is said a Yancton jeweller values the stone at 100,000 dollars.—*Anglo-American Times.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says:—"Various imporers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

GREAT EFFICACY OF DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Unparalleled success has followed the introduction of the use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in consumption. Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, observes:—"Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I can habitually prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil with confidence, as thus records its efficacy in two cases of consumption: "The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat: the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male, hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pints pints, and quarts, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a cod-fish on a shield encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil." Without this capsule none is genuine. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 11/16d. do.
,, 3 do.		1s. 11 3/8d. do.
,, 1 do.		1s. 11 3/16d. do.
,, demand		1s. 11 1/16d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	demand	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
On Paris	demand	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.		1s. 10 15/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 27th October 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight.....1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand .....1s. 10½d. ,,
On Paris—6 months' sight .....243 Francs. ,,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.